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Britain Reports Record Income Surplus in 1970

By Anthony Lewis
LONDON, March 9 (NYT)—Britain had a record surplus of \$631 million (\$1.5 billion) in 1970 on its current account...

Geiger Counter Found Cash in Caracas Kidnap

CARACAS, Venezuela, March 9 (Reuters)—Police used a Geiger counter and a minute radio transmitter to track down the kidnapers of the 13-year-old son of a Venezuelan multimillionaire.

'Realistic Deterrence' Policy Urged to Congress by Laird

By George C. Wilson
WASHINGTON, March 9 (WP)—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird recommended today that the United States take the middle ground between "new isolationism" and "world policeman" by embracing a military policy he called "realistic deterrence."

U.S. Science's Joblessness In Sharp Rise

By Victor Cohn
WASHINGTON, March 9 (WP)—Between 50,000 and 65,000 American scientists, engineers and technicians are now unemployed, Labor Department officials said yesterday.



OFF THE PEDESTAL—Muhammad Ali lies on the canvas in the 15th round, placed there by Joe Frazier's left hook.

Frazier Floors Ali and Gains Decision in \$25 Million Bout

By Dave Anderson
NEW YORK, March 9 (NYT)—In a classic 15-round battle, Joe Frazier broke the wings of the butterfly and smashed the sting of the bee last night in winning a unanimous decision over Muhammad Ali at Madison Square Garden.



SORE WINNER—Joe Frazier winces as an ice pack is applied to his bruises during a press conference after the fight in which he defeated Muhammad Ali.

U.S. Pilots Say Bombs Ignite Red Supply Depots in Laos

By Iver Peterson
SAIGON, March 9 (NYT)—American bombing strikes detonated about 1,600 explosions of enemy fuel and ammunition supplies in a depot area one mile from Sepon, a major Communist supply point on the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos, according to the U.S. Command.

A Year of Big 4 Berlin Talks Brings Hopeful Soviet Views

By Anatole Shub
BERLIN, March 9 (WP)—After nearly a year of Big Four negotiations for a new Berlin accord, the first public expression of Soviet optimism emerged today from the 16th conference of the U.S., Russian, British and French ambassadors to Germany.

Hoover Feud Showdown Possible

Ramsey Clark Will Defend 'Berrigan Six'

By Betty Medsger
WASHINGTON, March 9 (WP)—Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark and two other prominent lawyers have agreed to defend the six persons named by the government in the alleged bomb-plot involving the Rev. Philip Berrigan.



Ramsey Clark

Israel Said to Weigh Pullback of Sinai

By Jonathan C. Randal
JERUSALEM, March 9 (WP)—The Israeli government is reportedly considering a reworked offer to Egypt reopening the Suez Canal and a unilateral withdrawal of Israeli military forces from the Sinai Peninsula.

Dayan's Call Then Caused Major Upheaval in the Government

Dayan's call then caused major upheaval in the government and brought angry charges from Premier Golda Meir and Foreign Minister Abba Eban that he was conducting his own foreign policy.

U.S. Backs Fullout

WASHINGTON, March 9 (NYT)—The United States yesterday endorsed Secretary General Thant's appeal for a pledge by Israel to withdraw its forces from all Egyptian territory.

Reacting to Gallup Poll

White House Denies Creating Credibility Gap Over the War

WASHINGTON, March 9 (UPI)—The White House yesterday stoutly defended President Nixon's information to the American people about the war in Southeast Asia. It acted in the face of evidence that he is encountering a widening credibility gap.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said Mr. Nixon has no intention of "misleading the American people regarding our operations in Indochina."

"We have not and will not pursue a communications policy where we, in any way, attempt to mislead the American people about what we are doing," Mr. Ziegler added.

Army Closes Rebuttal in Calley Trial

FORT BENNING, Ga., March 9 (UPI)—The government called as its final witness today one of 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr.'s fellow platoon leaders at My Lai and he testified that their company commander never ordered them to kill women and children in the Vietnamese hamlet.

The Army then rested its case. Jeffrey Laercos, 26, a Big Rapids, Mich., college student, said that he attended two briefings given by Capt. Ernest L. Medina, commander of Charlie Company, the day before the assault on My Lai. One was for the entire company and one for the three platoon leaders, he said.

"Did Capt. Medina give any instructions to kill every man, woman and child in the village?" asked Capt. Aubrey H. Daniel III, the prosecutor, referring to the platoon leaders' briefing.

"No, sir," Mr. Laercos replied. Calley at Briefing.

Mr. Laercos also testified that Lt. Calley was present at the briefing and that neither he nor Lt. Calley asked any questions during the meeting.

A radio operator who was with Capt. Medina's headquarters throughout the My Lai operation testified earlier that he never heard Capt. Medina call for the troops to "waste" the villagers.

Roger D. Murray, 30, the radio operator, was called by the government as it wound up its rebuttal case against Lt. Calley, who is accused of the premeditated murder of 102 civilians during an infantry sweep of My Lai.

Lt. Calley has testified that Capt. Medina twice ordered him in the field to shoot civilians when, Lt. Calley said, were impeding the cease-fire advance of his platoon.

All that remains now before the case goes to the jury is the testimony of three juror-summoned witnesses: Capt. Medina, Col. Oran E. Henderson and Sgt. David Mitchell.

Johnson, at similar points in their administrations. The poll showed that 69 percent of those surveyed—or almost seven out of every ten Americans—believe Mr. Nixon is not telling them all they should know about the fighting in Indochina.

A similar poll, conducted in February 1967, showed 65 percent of those asked expressed doubt about Mr. Johnson's candor.

Of equal concern to the White House was an 18-point drop, from last August, in public confidence in Mr. Nixon's handling of the war. The survey showed that 46 percent of those polled disapproved of his policies, 41 percent approved and 13 percent had no opinion.

White House aides learned of the poll's results last week, before their publication, and one of the motives behind President Nixon's news conference on foreign policy last Thursday night was to try to reverse the trend they were showing.

Totally Consistent "What he has told the American people, he has done," Mr. Ziegler told newsmen yesterday. He added that Mr. Nixon has been totally consistent in telling the public what his policies are.

The President himself responded to some criticism of his war policies at his news conference. He explained that his decision to go into Cambodia and to support a South Vietnamese operation against the Ho Chi Minh Trail in southern Laos was aimed at reducing American casualties by hampering the Communists' ability to make war.

"We have kept every promise that we made; we have reduced our casualties; we are going to continue to reduce our forces, and we are getting out of Vietnam in a way that Vietnam will be able to defend itself," Mr. Nixon said.

Lebanese Protest Rockefeller Visit

BEIRUT, March 9 (UPI)—Some 5,000 Lebanese demonstrators marched in the streets of Beirut today to protest the visit of David Rockefeller, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Mr. Rockefeller had already left at the time for Cyprus on his way to Israel. The demonstrators, who marched to the Lebanese parliament building, shouted anti-American and anti-Rockefeller slogans. "Go home hiring, we do not want your dollars," they said.

The 90-minute demonstration was called by three leftist political parties. Mr. Rockefeller arrived in Beirut Sunday after visits to Egypt and Jordan.

Mr. Rockefeller said upon his arrival in Tel Aviv tonight that his visit was "purely private," adding, "I have no official mission."

Belgian Butchers March BRUSSELS, March 9 (UPI)—More than 5,000 butchers from all over Belgium marched through Brussels yesterday to protest government demands they reduce their prices by 3 percent.



VISITOR FROM THE NORTH—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai (center, hand raised) reviewing a guard of honor in Hanoi, according to the caption accompanying this photo transmitted by the North Vietnamese news agency and monitored in Warsaw. With him are, from left, North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong, and, at right, Le Tuan, first secretary of the North Vietnamese Communist party central committee.

No Peking Reaction to Laos U.S. Bombers Seen by Nixon, GOP Says In Laos Ignite Red Supplies

WASHINGTON, March 9 (Reuters)—President Nixon and his advisers see no signs of a Chinese reaction to the South Vietnamese thrust into Laos, Republican leaders reported today after meeting the President.

A surprise visit by Chinese Premier Chou En-lai to Hanoi, which ended yesterday, fanned speculation that Peking might be about to commit troops to the Indochina war. Mr. Chou warned of serious consequences in a speech in Hanoi.

But Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania said, following a two-hour White House briefing on Indochina and other topics, that there was no indication the Laotian operation would provoke a reaction from China.

"I suppose the real reason he's in Hanoi is to give comfort to the North Vietnamese," Mr. Rogers stated. He said the North Vietnamese had suffered from the allied operation into Laos.

(As for Mr. Chou's statement that Peking has "made adequate preparations" against "a serious threat to China" by the United States, Mr. Rogers said, "it linked to some extent that's propaganda.")

Sen. Scott said the drive in Laos, hacked by U.S. air power, was moving successfully and there was no evidence it was hogged down.

But he warned that "there will be victories, there will be setbacks, there will be ups and downs," before the Laotian operation ends.

Sen. Scott said he and other Republican leaders were given no information on the possibility of a South Vietnamese invasion of North Vietnam, which Mr. Nixon has pointedly not ruled out.

Sen. Scott said he opposed a movement in Congress that would bar U.S. air and logistic support for any South Vietnamese attack against the North.

Chou Sees 'Menace' PARIS, March 9 (AP)—Mr. Chou was quoted today as saying that the "extension" of the war by the United States "constitutes a serious menace for China."

China is "fully conscious of the demagogical and rash character of the American imperialists and has made complete preparations," Mr. Chou said at a reception in his honor in Hanoi last Friday, according to the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris.

Hanoi Warns of Escalation HONG KONG, March 9 (Reuters)—North Vietnam warned today that China's role in Indochina would increase in step with America's war escalation.

The warning came in Hanoi's official newspaper, Nhan Dan. It said: "The more the U.S. imperialists step up their war of aggression, the more the Chinese Communist party and the Chinese government and people will increase their support in all fields to our people for the defeat of the enemy's war escalation, and for our complete victory."

Red Attack Rebuffed VIENTIANE, Laos, March 9 (UPI)—The Laotian government reported fresh fighting in the southernmost region of the country today and claimed a toll of 150 North Vietnamese dead.

Defenders who fought off an attack on a government-held outpost on the eastern edge of the Bolovens Plateau known as PS-22 counted that number of enemy bodies entangled in the barbed wire and observed another 50 bodies farther out, the Defense Ministry spokesman, Gen. Thongphab Enoksy, said. The fighting at PS-22, which began on Sunday night with a ground attack supported by mortar and rocket fire and was reported to be continuing, broke a relative lull in fighting in the Bolovens Plateau area that has lasted since the South Vietnamese incursion farther north a month ago.

Hanoi Reports Attacks HONG KONG, Wednesday, March 10 (Reuters)—American planes bombed North Vietnam for five days up to last Sunday, the North Vietnamese News Agency said today.

The agency said the government in Hanoi today protested that American planes, including giant B-52 bombers, blasted Hanoi and villages in the northern half of the Demilitarized Zone from March 3 to 7 while U.S. artillery fired on two other villages in the zone.

Defense Team of Berrigan 6 Is Joined by Ramsey Clark

(Continued from Page 1) Spook case. "If I were attorney general now," Mr. Clark said in 1969, "I would be inclined to prohibit the use of conspiracy charges altogether."

Mr. Clark is in Lagos, Nigeria, attending an African-American dialogue at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, and could not be reached for comment.

Both Mr. O'Dwyer and Mr. Boudin said in telephone interviews yesterday that they consider the bomb-kidnap case very important, particularly from the standpoint of civil liberties.

Meanwhile, the federal grand jury in Harrisburg is continuing its investigation of the case, including investigation of those already indicted.

Mr. Clark charges that Mr. Hoover's self-centered concern for his reputation led the FBI into glory-seeking rather than effective crime control.

Mr. Clark and Mr. Boudin once opposed each other in another famous case.

Mr. Boudin was attorney for Dr. Benjamin Spock in 1968 when the pediatrician and four other war critics were charged with conspiring to help draft-age men oppose conscription through a "nationwide program of resistance." Those conspiracy charges were prosecuted by Mr. Clark, then the attorney general.

Mr. Clark later said that he had "grave doubts" about the

Leftists Fight Paris Police, Rightists at Political Rally

PARIS, March 9 (UPI)—Leftist extremists and police fought a three-cornered battle with water cannons, Molotov cocktails, fire hoses and clubs tonight when 700 of the rightists attempted to hold a meeting at the Paris Palais des Sports.

Chanting "Fascism will not pass," leftist youths estimated by journalists at 8,000 massed in front of the sports palace. At first, the leftist youths were met by members of the extreme rightist "New Order" wearing plastic face guards and armed with long metal poles.

After 30 minutes of street battles between the two groups, police riot squads roared up in buses to be met by a barrage of Molotov cocktails and paving stones thrown by the leftists. The police replied with tear gas bombs.

Several private automobiles were overturned by the demonstrators

and used as barricades. A police bulldozer was called to remove them. A number of police cars were set afire by Molotov cocktails.

During the fighting, groups of helmeted and club-carrying rightists attempted some sorties from the sports palace, to attack isolated leftists and passers-by. The police did not intervene during these attacks.

Minister Satisfied While the fighting was going on in the streets, the New Order held its meeting within the hall.

Shortly before midnight, Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin and Police Prefect Maurice Coustau closed the meeting hall, where they were greeted with jeers and anti-government slogans. Mr. Marcellin said that "those from the right and the left, who are responsible for violence in the streets must be severely punished by the law."

He told newsmen that he was satisfied that the police had "functioned well" during the disorders.

Some 80 policemen were reported injured during the fighting, as well as an unknown number of demonstrators who were removed from the area by their friends.

Canada Departs GI Who Hijacked Plane VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Canada, March 9 (Reuters)—Canadian authorities have deported back to the United States a 19-year-old U.S. Army draftee who hijacked a Boeing-737 jet plane with 52 passengers aboard on Feb. 25.

The British Columbia Supreme Court turned down an appeal by lawyers for Chapin Scott Peterson that immigration officials had overstepped their powers and Pvt. Peterson was handed to U.S. authorities at the border yesterday.

He hijacked the Western Air Lines plane while flying from San Francisco to Fort Lewis, Washington for basic training with 87 other Army recruits.

Indicated by Cosmos Paths Soviets Testing Anti-Satellite Craft

WASHINGTON, March 9 (UPI)—Flight paths of two recently launched Soviet satellites indicate a new test of the system to knock out unfriendly space vehicles.

The two Russian satellites, designated Cosmos-394 and Cosmos-397, also may have been sent up from a different spacecraft than the two previous test shots for the satellite inspection system—one test in 1968 and the other in 1970.

Space specialists theorized that the Soviet Union used the military complex at Plesetsk rather than the more civilian spacecraft of Tyuratam.

If further analysis substantiates that theory, the change of spacecraft probably means that the Soviet Union considers its satellite inspection system in the operational rather than experimental category.

Part of the basis for suspecting a different launch site is the change in the inclination of the Soviet spacecraft this time as they crossed the Equator.

Cosmos-394—launched Feb. 9—crossed at an inclination of 65.9 degrees and Cosmos-397—launched Feb. 25—crossed at 63.8 degrees. This compares with an inclination of about 62 degrees for previous satellite inspection tests from Tyuratam.

The Soviet Union in all three series of shots used "target" and "hunter" satellites. The radar track showed the hunters passing close enough to the target satellites to blow them up—apparently by testing the ability to knock out another nation's observation or navigation satellites.

In this new test, Cosmos-394 flew a nearly circular orbit about 370 miles above the earth. The hunter—Cosmos-397—flew an elliptical course, zooming up as high as 1,390 miles and down as low as 368 miles.

In the two earlier experiments—the beginning on Oct. 19, 1968, and the second on Oct. 20, 1970—three satellites were used, two of them hunters. It appears that only two were used in this latest test.

American radars in those two earlier manuevering exercises detected debris from explosions in

the hunters, with space specialists unsure whether the target satellite shot the hunters or vice versa.

Although the Central Intelligence Agency and Defense Department study such Soviet shots intensively, very little information is released to the public. But a recent Library of Congress report commented on the satellite inspection nature of the 1968 and 1970 tests.

"Two successive flights made a reasonably close intercept of a predecessor," wrote Charles S. Sheldon in the Library of Congress report of Jan. 12, "and their moving away a bit were in turn exploded into many pieces of debris."

"In the absence of Soviet announcements," Mr. Sheldon continued, "an assessment cannot be made as to whether the experiments confirm that a capability to inspect and destroy satellites has been created."

'Realistic Deterrence' Policy Urged to Congress by Laird

(Continued from Page 1) States and its allies' forces, use an international security assistance program (a new name for military assistance) to modernize free-world armies, navies and air forces in such hot spots as Asia, and try to weave them together through diplomacy into "regional security agreements."

"We do not intend to be the policeman of the world," Mr. Laird said in promising a low military profile for the United States in distant places. "Many of our allies are already prosperous; others are rapidly becoming so. Therefore, it is realistic and more effective that the burden of protecting our freedom should be shared more fully by our allies and friends."

Talented Policy He said the Nixon administration's policy of "realistic deterrence" must be tailored to geographic regions, giving these specifics:

Europe—While the United States will bear the "primary responsibility" for continuing the nuclear deterrent, NATO allies must contribute to building "strong armor" and other conventional forces.

Also, NATO countries will be encouraged to buy modern anti-submarine aircraft to keep the sea lanes open for American and other friendly ships—on a aspect

of what he called the total-force concept.

The United States, as another part of this plan to let each nation do what it does best, will continue to build the expensive nuclear-power attack submarines but will look to allies to supply the cheaper boats.

Besides coordinating such forces, Mr. Laird said the U.S. in the 1970s will take a fresh look at its weapons research in hopes of relying more on allied efforts to broaden the research base and eliminate unnecessary duplication.

Asia—Mr. Laird cited "Vietnamization" as what he has in mind—using American money to build up South Vietnam's armed forces to a point of self-reliance while encouraging free Asian nations to cooperate to restore peace to their own region.

South Korea, he said, is another example of realistic deterrence: using American aid to modernize the armed forces but putting as few American troops as possible on the ground.

Philosophical Report His report—philosophical in tone without the heavy underpinning of specifics which marked the posture statements of former Secretary of State S. McNamara—did serve notice that the United States was no longer building a military machine capable of handling two big wars and one small one.

Under the Nixon administration war strategy, American forces will not be assigned to Asia and thus will have to be replaced by other assignments in an emergency. Mr. Laird's report states this intention publicly for the first time:

"We do not plan for the long term to maintain separate large U.S. ground combat forces specifically oriented just to this theater (Asia), but we do intend to maintain strong air, naval and support capabilities."

For the first time, the Pentagon's posture in the Soviet military aid going to its allies.

Suez Still Calm, Fights Elsewhere

TEL AVIV, March 9 (UPI)—Israeli and Egyptian soldiers have settled into a tense posture routine along the Suez Canal, ready for a renewal of war that could come any time, but clashes were reported today on two other Arab-Israeli fronts.

Military spokesmen said an Israeli patrol killed an Arab guerrilla infiltrator near Tel Aviv, near the Lebanese frontier in an incident. In another, a guerrilla fired bazooka shell wounded an Israeli soldier on the occupied Golan Heights of Syria.

These were the second and third reports of fighting issued by the Israeli Command since the expiration of a formal Middle East cease-fire Sunday.

Schumann Will Visit London May 20 and 21

LONDON, March 9 (Reuters)—Maurice Schumann, French Foreign Minister, will pay an official visit to London for talks with British ministers May 20 and 21, the Foreign Office announced today.

This will be Mr. Schumann's first official visit to London since Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservative government took office last June.

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for various cities including Albany, Anchorage, Ankara, Athens, Beirut, Belgrade, Berlin, Bern, Birmingham, Bogota, Boston, Casablanca, Copenhagen, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Frankfurt, Geneva, Honolulu, Houston, Indianapolis, Istanbul, Jacksonville, Jerusalem, London, Los Angeles, Madrid, Manila, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Montreal, Moscow, Munich, New York, New Orleans, Oslo, Ottawa, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Pittsburgh, Portland, Rome, San Francisco, Stockholm, Toronto, Vancouver, Washington, Wichita, and Winnipeg. Columns show temperature and cloud conditions.

THE LONG WEEKENDS CRUISE TO NEW YORK FROM APRIL 30. Every week till early November those great European floating pleasure islands, Le France and QE2, slip out of Le Havre and Southampton for New York. You'll have five blissful days before you hit the big city again. Five days of truly sensational food and comfort, action or inaction, entertainment or solitude—whichever you wish.

THE LONG WEEKEND TIMETABLE. Table showing departure and arrival dates for QE2 and LE FRANCE cruises. Columns include From Southampton & Le Havre, From Cobh, From Bremerhaven & Southampton, and dates from May to October.

Families of Gaza Terrorists Held, Dayan Discloses

JERUSALEM, March 9 (UPI)—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan disclosed today that 29 families of suspected Gaza Strip terrorists are still being held in the Sinai Desert, but angrily denied Communist suggestions that their detention constitutes concentration-camp conditions.

Replying in parliament to a Communist deputy, Gen. Dayan said some 160 men, women and children are still detained more than nine weeks after a major crackdown on guerrillas in the Gaza Strip, hotbed of Arab resistance to the Israeli occupation.

Authoritative sources said the exiles are in Abu Basma, an abandoned manganese port 60 miles south of the Suez Canal on the Gulf of Suez and about 150 miles from Gaza.

Gen. Dayan said the exiles are part of a deliberate policy decision by Israeli occupation authorities to deny guerrilla fugitives "aid, shelter and comfort" afforded by their families.

Advertisement for Estoril resort, featuring a sun and beach scene. Text: "Sun and fun the whole year round! Estoril. This fabulous holiday spot has everything—magnificent beaches, superb hotels, typical restaurants, all sports, beautiful gardens, concerts, a luxurious casino with fabulous shows, roulette and slot machines, night clubs... plus year-round sunshine! Let us tell you more... Junta de Turismo, Estoril, Portugal."

South Yemen Says It Routed Foes

ADEN, March 9 (AP)—One hundred seventy-five "mercenaries" were killed and 50 captured by South Yemen forces in three days of heavy fighting about 150 miles westward of here last month and their column was forced to retreat, Information Minister Abdullah al-Khamari announced.

He said at a news conference that the battle ended Feb. 23. Government losses were listed as 20 killed and wounded.

He said that government troops are still combing the rugged area for pockets of mercenaries. He gave no other details of the fighting or of the mercenaries' nationalities, but claimed the 700-strong mercenary column crossed the South Yemen to "control strategic positions."

Advertisement for Harry's New York Bar. Text: "HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR. 5 RUE DAUNOU, PARIS. OPE 75-00. JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVER 'DOOZ ROO DUEZ ROO' OR 'DOOZ ROO MEWLEZ'. LYONS: 62 Rue Marek, LYONS."

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom center of the page.

سكول ايجي

President's War Role Perils Democracy, Commager Says

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Henry Steele Commager, a noted American historian, commended to American history, commended a seminar at a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing yesterday and said that the President's war-making powers were being tested in the Senate's effort to reassert the war-making powers of Congress.

Senate Kills Rule Debate

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The Senate today rejected the filibuster rule by a vote of 55 to 41, ending the attempt to reduce the number of senators who must vote to pass legislation.

Released Airman Describes Ordeal

Associated Press

ANKARA, March 9 (AP)—The "Turkish People's Liberation Army," whose members kidnapped four U.S. airmen, consists of a handful of young extremists, an arsenal of weapons and explosives, and a typewriter, police said today.

Turk Kidnappers' Hideout Found

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U.S. Rules Out Ransom as a Matter of Policy

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WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—U.S. officials said today that the administration had adopted a policy of not paying ransom in cases of political kidnappings.

GOP Leaders Are Confident Congress Will Back the SST

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The American supersonic transport, rival to the Anglo-French Concorde, now has a "reasonably good" chance of getting congressional backing, Republican leaders said today.

Pentagon Plans Classes on Race

Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has announced the establishment of an educational program in race relations for all servicemen from privates to generals.

Sees Party Stifled

Associated Press

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Cleaver Accuses Rival Panther Official

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ALBUQUERQUE, March 9 (AP)—James Earl Ray, the Black Panther Party's minister of information, yesterday accused David Hilliard, the movement's chief of staff, of "revisionist" politics that have begun "to stifle the life of the Black Panther party."



FREE AGAIN—The four kidnapped U.S. airmen following their release by Turkish terrorists. From left: Jimmie J. Sexton, his wife, Barbara; Larry J. Heavner; U.S. Ambassador William Handley; Richard Caracci and, in the foreground, James Gholson.

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Political Purposes Charged FBI Aides Defend Hoover Against McGovern's 'Abuse'

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The FBI's top 12 officials have written letters to Sen. George S. McGovern accusing him of unfairly criticizing FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover for political purposes.

Associate Director Clyde Tolson, 70, the FBI's No. 2 official and Mr. Hoover's closest friend and constant companion, wrote the South Dakota Democrat: "You are not the first person I have encountered during almost 50 years in Washington whose ambition has far exceeded his ability, and I cannot help wondering how many other esteemed career public servants will be maligned and abused before your political balloon runs out of hot air."

Sen. McGovern, challenged by Mr. Tolson to make the letter public, yesterday put into the Congressional Record the texts of it and of other letters of denunciation from all 11 of the FBI's assistant directors, and from nine other FBI officials and agents in Washington. Most of the letters bitterly criticized Sen. McGovern and glowingly praised Mr. Hoover.

Congressional Record

Sen. McGovern, who had called for a congressional investigation of Mr. Hoover's administration of the FBI, said in a statement also inserted in the Record that the response by Mr. Hoover's key aides, "sometimes with almost hysterical vehemence, is the reaction of stultified bureaucracy that sees itself threatened by criticism too long delayed."

On Feb. 23, Sen. McGovern released an anonymous letter on FBI stationery and a resolution by a group of New York law enforcement officers, both backing his call for an investigation. The letter was purported to be written on behalf of ten agents "between 27 and 31 years of age."

The letters from FBI officials and staffers especially criticized Sen. McGovern for releasing the anonymous letter, which was termed "unpardonable" and "irresponsible" and "a new low in your campaign to malign J. Edgar Hoover."

The letters, 13 of them dated March 1 or March 2, came mostly from officials on the far side of middle-age, most of them with 25 years service or more.

Mr. Tolson accused Sen. McGovern of being "grossly irresponsible" and said, "It is no small coincidence that you have singled out a man of Mr. Hoover's national stature for attack at a time when waves of publicity are urgently needed to buoy your political career."

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132d Bonn F-104 Crash

BONN, March 9 (AP)—A West German Air Force F-104 Starfighter crashed today into a house near Diebolz, in northern Germany, the Defense Ministry announced. The pilot and a woman in the house were injured. It was the third Starfighter crash in six days and the 132d since the West German armed forces started flying the jets in 1962.

Obituaries

Harold Lloyd, 77, Star of Wild Comedies in '20s

NEW YORK, March 9 (NYT).—Harold Lloyd, the great comic of silent films who appealed to audiences of all ages the world over, died yesterday of the age of 77 at his estate in Beverly Hills, Calif.

audiences the world over ate it up, so much so that by 1936 a news story from Hollywood reported that Mr. Lloyd's earnings had advanced to "about \$40,000 a week, or \$2 million a year."

Saga of Glasses

In an autobiographical series that appeared in the now defunct Saturday Evening Post in 1928, Mr. Lloyd told how he found the horn-rims that he adopted as his own.

When the world over ate it up, so much so that by 1936 a news story from Hollywood reported that Mr. Lloyd's earnings had advanced to "about \$40,000 a week, or \$2 million a year."

After having adopted his horn-rim glasses in 1917 to suggest a new character that would be "quiet, normal, boyish, clean, sympathetic, not impassive to romance," Mr. Lloyd played the role in one one-reel picture a week for five years.



Harold Lloyd, photographed a few years ago.



Mr. Lloyd in the 1923 film, "Why Worry?"

His stunts in "Safety Last," also produced in 1923, made him known as the screen's most daring comedian. The plot required him to climb up the face of a 14-story building and to dangle from the hands of a giant clock at the top of the building.

After his marriage to Miss Davis, he built a 32-room Italian Renaissance mansion on a 20-acre estate in Beverly Hills. In addition to the customary swimming pool, it had a nine-hole golf course, a 100-foot waterfall and a reproduction of Louis XIV's celebrated gardens of the Tuilleries.

The world of Harold Lloyd might be summed up in the comment of an observer who, several years ago in describing the comedian's appearance off-screen with-out his famous lensless spectacles, said that he still wore the expression that typified him—"The look of an energetic innocent who is sure, despite every hazard, that something wonderful is just about to happen."

Many celebrities are expected to attend the funeral service at 11 a.m. on Thursday, followed by burial in Forest Lawn mausoleum.

Patriarch Kyrillos VI
CAIRO, March 9 (Reuters).—The Coptic Orthodox Patriarch, Pope Kyrillos VI, 68, died here today from a heart attack suffered while talking to visitors at the patriarchal palace.

Lt. Col. Frank Lillyman
WASHINGTON, March 9 (UPI).—Lt. Col. Frank Lillyman, 55, credited with being the first Allied soldier to set foot in France during the Normandy invasion on D-Day, June 6, 1944, died Saturday at Walter Reed Army Medical Center of a stroke.

Col. Lillyman, a captain at the time of the invasion, was leader of the pathfinders who dropped by parachute at 12:15 a.m. ahead of airborne troops to mark drop zones and set up communications.

Elysa Ambrose
MAZZANO ROMANO, Italy, March 9 (AP).—Elysa Ambrose, 58, a noted British designer and cartoonist, died yesterday of a heart attack in his villa in this town 29 kilometers north of Rome.

Police said Mr. Ambrose died while trying to take an American friend to a hospital after she had taken an overdose of sleeping pills. The friend was recovering today.

Gordon Roy McGregor
MONTREAL, March 9 (NYT).—Gordon Roy McGregor, 69, one of the Royal Canadian Air Force's outstanding combat fliers in

World War II and the man almost wholly responsible for developing Air Canada (formerly Trans-Canada Air Lines) to its present status, died here yesterday after a brief illness.

Mr. McGregor retired from the Air Canada presidency on May 31, 1968, after a colorful career that included heroic feats in the Battle of Britain and many clashes with politicians and officials on behalf of the fledgling Trans-Canada Air Lines.

Arnold Bernstein
NEW YORK, March 9 (NYT).—Arnold Bernstein, 83, who retired from the shipping industry in 1959 after a 40-year career, died Saturday of a heart ailment in Ocean Ridge, Fla.

Mr. Bernstein was credited with having brought about three shipping agreements that came into wide acceptance: The transport by vessel of uncrated automobiles, the one-class tourist passenger liner and the use of containers aboard fast passenger vessels.

Florence Margaret Smith
LONDON, March 9 (AP).—Poet, novelist and broadcaster Florence Margaret Smith, 68, who used the pen name Sylvia Smith, died Sunday night in Ashburton Hospital, Devon. Miss Smith had been ill for some time and the nature of her illness was not disclosed.

Carlo Pintacuda
MONZA, Italy, March 9 (Reuters).—Carlo Pintacuda, 71, one of the leading motor racing drivers of the 1930s, died at his daughter's home at California di Lesmo near here yesterday.

Mr. Pintacuda's victories included the Mille Miglia, in 1935 and 1937, the Rio de Janeiro Grand Prix in 1937 and 1938, the Sao Paulo Grand Prix in 1936, the Belgian Grand Prix in 1938 and the Spa 24-hour race in 1938.

Thomas F.W. Barth
OSLO, March 9 (AP).—Thomas Frederik Welby Barth, 71, professor of geology and since 1949, director of the Geological Museum in Oslo, died here Sunday.

Breakthrough in Power Program

Fusion Device Successfully Tested

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, March 9 (WP).—American scientists have successfully activated a large experimental device to safely contain the energy of the hydrogen bomb in a major step toward abundant and pollution-free electricity.

The first successful demonstration of a test machine called Scyllac occurred at the Los Alamos, N.M., scientific laboratory, when scientists were able to repeatedly enclose an electrified form of hydrogen gas that had been heated to temperatures of more than 15,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

While the experiment did not produce power or demonstrate nuclear fusion as an energy source, it was hailed as a milestone in the worldwide drive by scientists to harness the power of fusion for mankind's benefit.

"We got a beautiful rosy pink glow every time we ionized the gas," said Fred Ribe, Scyllac group leader at Los Alamos and one of the world's foremost fusion experts. "This doesn't mean we're going to put Consolidated Edison out of business tomorrow, but it does mean we're on the right road to fusion."

20 Years on Road
The United States has spent almost \$500 million and close to 20 years on the road to fusion, but it has rarely been the right road. For years, the machines built to contain enough gas at a high enough temperature to release the energy of fusion either failed to contain the gas or failed to achieve the desired temperatures.

"It was like some unknown law of nature was telling us we couldn't do it," said Dr. Robert Hirsch, deputy director of the Atomic Energy Commission's controlled thermonuclear fusion program. "All our experience was telling us that the plasmas were more clever than we were."

The plasmas Dr. Hirsch spoke of are the same gases that were used in the Scyllac at Los Alamos yesterday. The first large-scale device anywhere in the world to safely contain plasma gas, the Scyllac is a \$10-million machine that has been five years in the planning, more than two years in construction and almost seven months in testing.

Gas Contained
"We're still firing off plasmas," Mr. Ribe said at 6 o'clock last night, more than six hours after the Scyllac was first turned on. "We've fired off hundreds so far, and not once have we seen anything but a completely successful containment of the gas."

While the scientists at Los Alamos have made and contained their first plasmas, they must achieve several more milestones before reaching the long-for goal of thermonuclear fusion.

What the Los Alamos scientists did was to fill an arc-shaped aluminum tube with deuterium gas, about a thousand trillion

particles of gas for each cubic centimeter. Next, they "shocked" the gas with huge amounts of power, enough to electrify the gas and create a magnetic field around the gas to pinch it down and hold it in.

It's this "pinch-and-hold" operation that has been the most critical in the past, and yesterday the Scyllac was able to squeeze the gas enough to raise its temperature to 15,000 degrees and hold the gas in pulses as long as 30 microseconds apiece.

While 30 microseconds (30 millionths of a second) sounds like a very short time, it is almost long enough for a plasma to sustain a fusion reaction. Plasmas need only three things to reach fusion. They must be dense enough and hot enough for a period of about 250 microseconds.

Not Hot Enough
The plasma in the Scyllac was dense enough, but it wasn't nearly hot enough. A temperature of 15,000 degrees is just a start. The plasma must reach a temperature of more than 50 million degrees to achieve fusion.

"We feel we're on our way," Mr. Ribe said. "We feel we've hurdled one of our toughest hurdles—containing the plasma—since we've demonstrated with much smaller machines than the Scyllac that we can reach the desired temperatures."

Mr. Ribe believes that the Scyllac will be ready to produce plasmas as hot as 30 million degrees inside a month and even hotter plasmas in two months. When that's done, the present Scyllac machine will be increased to three times its present size and the goal of pure fusion will be attempted.

Scientists believe that goal is worthwhile, if only because power from fusion is the cleanest, most abundant and cheapest source of power anywhere on the horizon today.

Called Cheaper, Safer Route
Canada Bidding for Pipeline To Bring Alaskan Oil to U.S.

TORONTO (NYT).—The Canadian government is pressing Washington to forge about a trans-Alaska oil pipeline in favor of a line that would take Alaskan oil to the mainland United States by way of Canada's Northwest Territories and prairie provinces.

With uncharacteristic intensity and directness, Ottawa has addressed itself to the American public as well as the U.S. government. The essence of its case is that the Canadian route would be cheaper and safer from an environmental viewpoint, safer.

The multibillion-dollar Mackenzie River route would give a big development push to the Northwest Territories, where 33,000 Eskimos, Indians and whites are scattered from Baffin Island to the Yukon border. Perhaps most important to Ottawa, it would assure access to markets for any oil discovered in the Mackenzie Delta.

But Ottawa is nagged by its own environmental worries. The Canadian government could hardly escape adopting—for its own territory—safeguards as stringent as those considered by Washington for an Alaskan line.

Diplomatic Channels
Canada has expressed its interest to the United States through diplomatic channels. J.J. Green, the minister of energy, mines and resources, has visited Washington and, at a luncheon in the Canadian Embassy, he outlined Canada's thinking to Philip Trivette, assistant secretary of state for economic affairs; Holms Dole, assistant secretary of

the interior for mineral resources, and other U.S. officials.

According to Washington reports, the Nixon administration asked Canada for a more concrete proposal. In a further expression of interest, Secretary of State William P. Rogers assured Canada that he would consult Ottawa before Washington makes any final decision on the Alaska route.

As now conceived, the Canadian overland route would run eastward 400 miles from the oil fields in Prudhoe Bay, Alaska, to the Mackenzie Delta, then 1,300 miles southward to Edmonton, Alberta. The oil would then flow into the existing pipeline grid that runs eastward to Toronto and southward to the United States.

Oil executives are reportedly divided as to whether the Alaska route or the Canadian route would be safer. Both involve moving hot oil through steel pipe across terrain that is permanently frozen and that could be damaged by heat or an oil spill.

I Killed, 3 Hurt As IRA Factions Battle in Belfast

BELFAST, March 9 (AP).—A gun battle between rival factions of the outlawed Irish Republican Army spread through the two Catholic areas of Belfast early today, with one man known dead and three wounded, security officials reported.

A burst of automatic fire late last night signaled the start of a battle which had been brewing for some weeks. An explosion in an electricity junction box doused all street lights in the Falls Road area, where one man was killed and two wounded. Occasional shooting continued there for four hours.

Security officials said the battle apparently resulted from an attempt to take over the area by the militant "Provisional" wing of the IRA which wants an outright attack on Northern Ireland's role as part of the United Kingdom.

Lunokhod-1 Awakes
MOSCOW, March 9 (UPI).—The Soviet moon robot Lunokhod-1 has begun a fifth lunar day of exploration in the Sea of Rains, Tass said today. It had been in two weeks of mechanical hibernation to survive the frigid lunar night.

British Postmen Catching Up; Foreign Mail Embargo Lifted

LONDON, March 9 (AP).—A Post Office spokesman said today that it was moving smoothly toward restoring full services within Britain with one major exception—a wildcard walkout that cut off letter deliveries to 125,000 persons in Preston, near Liverpool.

Some 150 Preston mailmen walked out when postal officials refused to restart their pay from 9 a.m. yesterday, the hour when many of the 200,000 British postal employees returned to work.

Postal chiefs said the Preston men clocked in at various times and would be paid from when they actually resumed work.

Foreign Mail Backlog
The Post Office has lifted its embargo on incoming foreign mail. A backlog of 60 million pieces of foreign mail—nearly twice the normal daily volume—was beginning to flow into the country.

International telephone and telegram communications were restored to normal yesterday morning.

There was no hitch in sending international money orders into Britain but some Britons would have difficulty sending money orders to other countries until all main post offices reopened in a day or two, the spokesman said.

About a quarter of Britain's French Airlines' Pilots See Risks
PARIS, March 9 (Reuters).—French airline pilots—locked out for three weeks by the country's three major airlines in a pay dispute—today accused their employers of trying to impose rules that would risk passenger safety for the sake of economy.

In a new, bitter phase of the dispute, the pilots warned that they would refuse to work under conditions "incompatible with flight safety, and harder than previous norms."

Air France, Air Inter and UTA airlines have suspended operations pending settlement of the dispute. Their 160 planes stayed on the aprons at Paris airports today for the 19th day.

Britain Accuses Engineer of Two Espionage Acts
DONCASTER, England, March 9 (AP).—An electrical engineer with a major British computer firm was accused in magistrate's court today of "two major acts of espionage" in 1981 that imperiled Britain's security.

Nicholas Anthony Prager, 42, was also accused by the prosecutor of meeting an Eastern European intelligence agent in Prague last January, "laying the ground for a further serious offense."

Prosecutor Donald Herod said Mr. Prager and the agent made an agreement on how they were going to communicate.

Mr. Prager, employed by GE-Electronics Automation, was held in custody for another court appearance next Tuesday. He was not required to plead to the charges in today's preliminary hearing.

Defense attorney Jack Levi said that Mr. Prager contended he was the victim of a commercial disagreement of which he has no benefit. Mr. Levi said his client "is being used as a pawn in that particular game."

Gorilla Born in Britain
BRISTOL, England, March 9 (AP).—The Bristol zoo yesterday proudly announced the birth of the first gorilla born in Britain and the fourth in Europe.

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سكوت الاصل

Europeans Flee Dacca

Yahya to Fly to E. Pakistan to Appear Autonomists



Yahya Khan

KARACHI, Pakistan, March 9 (UPI)—President Yahya Khan will fly to troubled East Pakistan shortly, apparently to meet with political leader Sheikh Mujib Rahman. The visit was announced today by the evacuation of foreigners from East Pakistan, except by air and demonstrations last night in Dacca, gathered momentum. A British airliner flew out of Dacca today with 13 different nationalities, mainly British, in an emergency evacuation today.

HEW Hails Ford Study Urging Reforms in Higher Education

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—A Ford Foundation report bearing Nixon administration endorsement asserted yesterday that higher education needs a drastic shakeup, because it is irrelevant to students and society. "We have seen disturbing trends toward uniformity in our institutions, growing bureaucracy, overemphasis on academic credentials, isolation of students and faculty from the world—a growing rigidity and uniformity of structure that makes higher education relevant less and less the interests of society," says the foundation's 113-page "Report on Higher Education."

Mr. Richardson denied that the administration was giving the report prominence because it supports President Nixon's disputed position that student aid, rather than institutional aid, deserves the government's No. 1 priority in this field. The study was initiated by Robert H. Finch while he was HEW secretary. But its \$35,000 funding came from the Ford Foundation.

The task force was headed by Frank Newman, associate director of university relations at Stanford University. "Members were chosen on the basis of their ability to think about conventional problems in unconventional ways," Mr. Newman said, adding that some prominent university presidents and education critics were purposely excluded.

The report recommends creation of new institutions that emphasize enrollment regardless of a student's age; creative dropping-out for work experience; instruction—including tutorial, off-campus and televised—geared to experience, rather than classroom lectures; and the addition to faculties of such practitioners as lawyers, psychiatrists and politicians.

Decentralization Urged. It suggests also decentralization of state college and university systems; regional examining universities for uniform granting of degrees, and drastic reform of professional accreditation groups to encourage work-training as an alternative to academic-only preparation.

The study group says that higher education erred in adopting as its model the elite, academic PhD-laden faculties. "The modern academic university has, like a magnet, drawn all institutions toward its organizational form, until today the same teaching method, the same organization by disciplines and the same professional academic training for faculty are nearly universal," the report says.

Recent reforms emphasizing diversification of curriculum and changes in governing are insufficient, according to the Ford study.

"The system, with its massive inertia, resists fundamental change, rarely eliminates outmoded programs, ignores the differing needs of students, seldom questions its educational goals and almost never creates new and different types of institutions," the report concludes.

It is highly unusual for Polish news media to publicize the activities of intelligence agents abroad. Observers anticipated that the government would fully exploit the propaganda potential of the present coup to discredit Radio Free Europe, which is regarded by Polish authorities as a subversive organization working on behalf of the Central Intelligence Agency.

France Sets Conditions for Algiers Move Full Compensation For Oil Takeover

PARIS, March 9 (AP)—France tonight set down its conditions to accept Algeria's Feb. 24 partial nationalization of French-owned oil firms. In a lengthy memorandum presented by Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas to Algerian Ambassador Mohammed Bedjaoui, France said that it did not contest the principle of nationalization, but it demanded:

That the minority interest retained by French parent companies, often 49 percent, be paid in crude oil delivered at a reasonable price and free for sale anywhere.

That the French partners be free to abstain from investing their share of profits in Algeria, and free to keep their share of profits in convertible currencies.

That, unless such guarantees are accepted, Algeria must completely nationalize the companies and pay full compensation for all assets expropriated. In some cases, Algeria gained majority control by taking over only 1 or 2 percent of the jointly-owned companies.

France offered to accept compensation for the companies involved—which are state-owned or state-controlled, though they negotiate as nominally independent—in crude oil at an agreed price, rather than in cash since that would cause a drain on Algeria's development program.

Details of the memorandum were released by official sources at the prime minister's office. Authorized sources said that the objective of the meeting was to spell out the judicial position of the French government over the nationalization and to invite the Algerian government to give details of its intentions.

While the individual oil companies would negotiate with Algeria and its state-owned oil company, Sonatrach, "the French government wished to inform Algeria of the conditions under which the nationalization must take place in order not to adversely affect relations between the two nations," a French government source said.

Prague Confirms Group Is on Trial

PRAGUE, March 9 (Reuters).—Czechoslovakia officially confirmed today that a number of persons are being tried here on charges of subversive activity.

A Ministry of Justice statement said the group, identified only as "Petru Ubi and Co.," was accused of subversion "in that the defendants, from November, 1968, to December, 1969, out of hostility to the socialist social and state system of the republic carried out subversive activity against the republic."

"For this purpose, in collaboration with each other they specifically compiled, duplicated and distributed various documents of an anti-state nature, which attacked the socialist system of the republic and tried to thwart the efforts toward the consolidation of political and economic conditions."

First Plastic Warship in the World To Be British Navy Minesweeper

SOUTHAMPTON, England, March 9 (AP-DJ)—A British Navy minesweeper of laminated, fiberglass-reinforced plastic will be launched late this summer or early next fall, the builders, Vosper Thornycroft Ltd., announced today.

The company said the 400-ton, 153-foot-long vessel will be the world's first plastic warship and the largest ship made of the material to date. It will cost between \$3.6 million and \$4.3 million.

The main advantages of plastic hulls for warships are their anti-magnetic properties, resistance to fire and corrosion, weight-saving in comparison with steel, and low maintenance cost.

Labor Seen Forming New Oslo Cabinet

OSLO, March 9 (Reuters).—King Olav was expected to call on the Labor party to form a new government after negotiations to form a non-Socialist coalition government failed tonight.

Labor party leader Trygve Bratteli has been asked by the king to confer with him at the royal palace tomorrow.

The failure of the talks between the Conservatives, Liberals, Christian People's party and the Center party was caused by disagreements on the position Norway should adopt in negotiations for entry into the European Common Market.

King Olav is now expected to ask Mr. Bratteli to form a minority government.

The Labor party, which has ruled Norway for all but six of the postwar years, holds 74 of the 150 seats in parliament and favors European integration.

The last non-Socialist four-party coalition government of Premier Per Borten resigned on Tuesday amid a political storm over Mr. Borten's leaving a confidential report on Norway's proposed entry to the EEC.

Mr. Borten, the center party leader, who admitted leaking the report to a leader of an anti-EEC movement, has since headed a caretaker government.

The Labor party leader said that King Olav had summoned him to the palace tomorrow morning, but he declined to comment on the situation until after he visits the king.

Observers said the Labor party could expect support from the Conservatives and from a large part of the Liberals and Christian People's party.



Walter Behrendt

Bonn Socialist Elected to Head EEC Assembly

STRASBOURG, France, March 9 (UPI)—Walter Behrendt, a West German Social Democrat, was elected president of the six-nation Common Market parliamentary assembly today.

Mr. Behrendt received 64 votes out of 114 total cast. He faced no opposition, but the Christian Democrat group cast 50 blank votes.

The Christian Democrat group leader, Hans-August Luecker of West Germany, said his group cast blank ballots because it has not been informed that Mr. Behrendt was backed by a coalition of Socialists, Liberals, French Gaullists and the Italian extreme leftists. He said his group's action was not aimed against Mr. Behrendt personally.

Mr. Behrendt succeeded Mario Scelba of Italy, a Christian Democrat, the latter group has dominated the presidency since the 142-member house was set up in 1958.

Vatican Denies Pope Europe Tour

VATICAN CITY, March 9 (AP).—Reports that Pope Paul VI is planning to visit Great Britain, France and Spain this year were categorically denied by the Vatican press spokesman last night.

The spokesman, Federico Alessandrini, said the rumors on the Pope's journey were "completely groundless."

British television had reported that the Pope intended to visit Paris, Strasbourg, London and Spain either in May or in September.

Palme Moves to End Strike of Swedish Civil Servants

STOCKHOLM, March 9 (UPI).—Premier Olof Palme announced today that he will introduce legislation to end the crippling 39-day-old conflict between the government and 47,000 key civil servants.

Mr. Palme said at a press conference that the Social Democratic government has decided to take the unprecedented step "because a situation has arisen that is threatening vital social interests."

He said the government will introduce an emergency bill ordering the striking government employees to return to work immediately. The bill will be approved at an emergency cabinet meeting tomorrow morning and then introduced in the Riksdag (parliament) Thursday.

The bill will prolong previous wage agreements for six weeks and forbid civil servants to strike during that period. It is assured of speedy passage, Mr. Palme said the three non-Socialist opposition parties support the government intervention.

The Communist party said it opposed the bill. The striking unions also denounced the government's action.

Bertil Oesterger, president of the Swedish Federation of Professional Associations, described the intervention as "a political encroachment... on our rights." Berne Ryvall, leader of the other striking union, the Federation of Government Employees, said the government's decision was "deeply regrettable."

But Mr. Palme said the strikes and lockouts, which began Jan. 30, threatened to create unemployment in industry—because of the shutdown of the state railways—and chaos in large sections of society.

He said the government felt it had to break the deadlock and give the mediators time to find a solution between union demands for pay rises of from 18 to 23 percent and the government's offer of 7 percent.

The government said it will call off its lockouts of 25,000 teachers and other groups immediately and 500,000 students will be able to return to school this week. The state railways said they hope to start rolling again in 24 hours. Tens of thousands of commuters near Stockholm and other cities will be able to use their trains again on Thursday or Friday. They stopped Feb. 5 when 600 switching operators and other key railway officials struck.

State Employees Call Walkout in Belgium

BRUSSELS, March 9 (AP).—Belgium's 550,000 state employees will strike for one day March 29, asking for higher pay.

The walkout was decided on after government proposals for a new two-year wage convention were rejected. The government proposed to raise the minimum wage for unskilled labor by more than 16 percent to 130,000 francs (\$2,800) a year.

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Sailor Returned by Coast Guard Foiled Defector Is Reported To Be in Lithuanian Prison

By Bernard Gwertzman MOSCOW, March 9 (NYT).—A Lithuanian sailor who was returned to his home ship after being captured by a U.S. Coast Guard cutter last November, was reported today in a Vilna prison for investigation of treason charges.

Usually reliable sources said the sailor had been confined since December when his ship returned to Lithuania after the incident.

His wife reportedly told friends that she was able to visit him once, around New Year's Day, and has had no word about him since then.

According to the sources, Mr. Kudirka, 32, went on a hunger strike when first imprisoned, but his present condition is unknown. They also said that the apartments of about 80 of his friends and relatives in the Lithuanian port city of Klaipeda had been searched in connection with the case.

The sources said information made available last month and attributed by some news agencies that Mr. Kudirka was well and his liberty was unimpaired. Some Lithuanian emigre organizations in the West have claimed that he was dead, but the sources said that as of about two weeks ago, he apparently was alive.

Mr. Kudirka's effort to seek refuge in the United States took place last Nov. 23 when his ship, the Coast Guard cutter Vigilant off Martha's Vineyard, Mass., while fisheries talks were going on between Soviet and American officials.

After indicating his intention to defect, Mr. Kudirka jumped ten feet to the American vessel. Soviet Coast Guard officials allowed Soviet seamen to come aboard the American cutter and forcibly return him to the Russian ship.

The incident angered President Nixon, who learned of the event only from newspaper accounts. Two senior Coast Guard officers, Rear Adm. William B. Ellis and Capt. Fletcher W. Brown Jr., retired in December rather than face court-martial.

The Soviet sources said it was their understanding that Mr. Kudirka was being held for investigation under a law that makes it treason and a capital crime to seek to flee the country. Recent airline hijackings and similar acts involving Lithuanians have focused attention on the discontent said to exist in that republic toward Russian rule. Apparently referring to the acts, Antanas Y. Scepckus, the head of the Lithuanian Communist party, told the recent Lithuanian party congress that "recently we have seen take place acts of treason against the motherland, or attempts to commit such crimes by politically and morally depraved people, in the main coming from criminal elements."

Leaders of the Lithuanian reactionary emigres played a shameful role in this business, defending the criminals, portraying them as heroes in the fight against Communism," he said.

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The Supreme Court Draws a Line

The United States Supreme Court, by an impressive 8-to-1 majority, has ruled against the right of an objector to a specific war to claim exemption from military service. Given the temper of the times, both in respect to the war in Vietnam and the increasing insistence on the rights of the individual conscience, the choice was not an easy one. Nor, if current trends continue, is it necessarily the last word on the subject. But the court's opinion, written by Justice Thurgood Marshall, makes out a good, practical case for the imposition of limitations on the right of conscientious objection to military service.

No one disputes that the obligation of a citizen to kill or be killed at the behest of the state is the harshest duty that can be imposed upon him. But it is also one of the oldest and most widespread of those duties. Official recognition of the right of the individual to refuse to fight when lawfully commanded to do so is a much newer concept, and much less widespread in the world.

Nevertheless, its application has been steadily widened in the United States, so that now it is no longer necessary to prove affiliation with a religious group whose tenets oppose all war, or even with any religious body. What the law does require, and what the Supreme Court has upheld, is that the individual establish his conviction that all war is wrong. This places a strain upon the conscripting authorities, as well as on the individual, since each case must be

traced to its merits. But the strain would be even greater if the objection were not to war per se, but to a particular conflict.

Justice Douglas, the lone dissenter on the court, said he had assumed that "the welfare of the single human soul was the ultimate test of the vitality of the First Amendment." But this opens so wide a choice of individual action that it can hardly be set as a goal for law, or a standard for the citizen's relationship to his community. Polygamy, drug cults, robbery and murder have all had religious countenance. And if it is argued that war brings all of these in its train (substituting rape and sexual promiscuity for polygamy), it is within the American's rights to claim conscientious objection to war itself. Or, in the case of a particular war, to go to jail rather than to battle. The American is, after all, not marched before a firing squad for refusing to wear a uniform. He is not compelled to imperil his soul, if his soul rebels against military service. But neither does the community necessarily accept his moral or religious standards as its own.

The Vietnamese war has put the whole question of conscription to its hardest test—it is the least popular struggle in which drafted men were ever sent into combat by the United States. This may have permanent, and not assuredly beneficial, implications for the relationship between state and citizen for the future. But the Supreme Court has sought conscientiously to resolve the dilemma of conscience, in the realization that the hard case of Vietnam could make bad law.

Moving Ahead in the Mideast

The Mideast cease-fire, which was already pretty firm, is the firmer for Egypt's decision not to extend it formally. Its real basis was and is the existing Egyptian-Israeli military parity and, on top of that, the political parity—the cautious hopes of settlement—in both countries. As long as Cairo pretended that prolongation of the cease-fire depended on its own grace and forbearance, and paid it out in 30-day lengths, there was always the danger that President Sadat would fall victim to his own rhetoric and that he would resume shooting simply to rescue his own credibility. That danger has been materially lessened by his announcement that he will not accept another extension but will let diplomatic activity proceed. The announcement frees the Jarring talks from the arbitrary interruption of frequent cease-fire "deadlines." This is a gain.

What made possible President Sadat's change was, of course, his recent expression of readiness to conclude a peace agreement with Israel. Students of the region will recall that this was an act supposedly beyond the will or political grasp of any Arab leader. Arabists insisted that any leader who was so foolish as to speak out publicly for peace with Israel would not survive to see the next sunrise. President Sadat's violation of the conventional wisdom on this paramount question is at once his greatest personal achievement and his cleverest diplomatic tactic. For his move has not only created a foundation on the Egyptian side for an eventual peace, where no basis existed before; it has also quickly created a heightened international pressure on Israel to withdraw from occupied Egyptian territory. Indeed, already the pressure is greater than any which Egypt managed to bring to bear either by its own or by Soviet force of arms. Israel is coming to realize that Egyptian moderation has brought it face-to-face with the hard choices which Arab intransigence has spared it since 1967.

In recent days, Secretary-General Thant and President Nixon have shown the two broad paths open to outsiders intent on promoting a solution. The United Nations

secretary-general, not one to dally in matters Mideast, leaped to commend Egypt's peace-treaty expression and to call on Israel to withdraw to the old international line. This did he manage to revive Israel's ever-lurking fear that the international community will impose a settlement and thereby steal from Israel again its cherished hope of eventually drawing Egypt into a dialogue leading to a true peace. This is a valid, even an essential hope. For obviously a "peace agreement" written and imposed by outsiders will result in a very different and inferior kind of relationship from an agreement worked out freely by the parties themselves.

By contrast, President Nixon is demonstrating that he learned the lesson of 1969: the United States, by trying to shove Israel into a made-in-Washington settlement, helped precipitate the events which brought Moscow deeper than ever into the region and which led to great tension there. This time, Mr. Nixon is saying "Feb. 17": "For the United States publicly to move in and indicate what we think ought to be done while these delicate negotiations go on would not help." And on Sunday, he warned against putting too much attention on short-term ups and downs, and he deflected the current American and Soviet roles chiefly in terms of militarily "restraining" Israel and Egypt. The President's past deeds—in particular, his arms supplies to Israel and his firmness in the Jordanian crisis last fall—lend substance to his words.

The next step, then, must be taken by Egypt and Israel, not by their patrons, and the immediate issue is that of territory. Israel has stated what it calls its "basic position"—it won't withdraw to the pre-June 5, 1967, border; Egypt, without calling it that, has stated its position—full Israeli withdrawal. The way to resolve these contrary positions is to negotiate. Israel pronounces itself ready, and Egypt said on Sunday that, though the cease-fire would not be formally extended, "this does not mean that diplomatic activity will stop and that the guns alone will speak."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Turkish Toughness Pays Off

The Turkish government's tough stance toward the kidnapers of four American airmen has paid off. The great relief at the release unharmed of the four hostages must be accompanied by deep satisfaction that Turkey refused to negotiate with the left-wing revolutionaries and that the United States, in support of this stand, ignored the demands for \$400,000 in ransom.

It required steady nerves of both governments to call the bluff of the "Turkish People's Liberation Army," which had threatened to execute the airmen if the ransom were not paid by a deadline last Saturday. The decision must surely have seemed harsh to families and friends of the airmen, as the Uruguayan government's refusal to negotiate with the Topamoro terrorists seemed callous to the family of the now-released Claude L. Fly.

The history of political kidnappings shows, however, that one success in ransoming leads terrorists promptly to try it again. It would have been self-defeating had Washington brought pressure to negotiate on a

Turkish government determined to hold the line. A success for the kidnapers in Turkey especially would have increased the insecurity of the 16,000 American residents in that country.

Prime Minister Demirel's shaky government may get a badly needed boost from this success for its uncompromising policy, though all Turkish political elements except the far left condemn the kidnapping. What should concern Washington, however, is not the political effects in Turkey but the harsh reminder provided by this incident of the necessity for further reducing American "visibility" in this sensitive land.

Large numbers of Americans have been based in Turkey since the Truman Doctrine program got underway well over 20 years ago. The overall figure has been cut from 25,000 over the last five years, but 16,000 is still too many. It is essential to continue cutting back American installations and personnel that are not vital for the common defense in the 1970s.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 10, 1896

BARCELONA—The University is still kept closed by order of the government and the students are very indignant about it. Last night they organized another attack upon the American Consulate. They were to proceed there in a body after the theater closed and attempt to tear down the American coat of arms.

Fifty Years Ago

March 10, 1921

WASHINGTON—The best "narrative story" in Washington is one of President Wilson's victims. Recently, the President listened patiently to a man who impressed him as having very little intellectual depth. "That man," said the President, "is a simple bungalow. He has no upper story; whatever."



'We're Very Concerned About Your Environment.'

Foolhardy Formsheets for '72

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—The New York Stock Exchange and the new off-track betting agency in that city have been wrangling as to whether playing the ponies or plunging in the market is the safer investment. Neither is as risky as predicting elections, conventions, primaries, etc. Nevertheless, just one year before the primaries begin, here is one man's foolhardy forecast on the 1972 Democratic prospects, such as they are:

Muskie: The Republicans circulated a statement last week that Sen. Muskie's temper was too hot for him to be entrusted with the presidency. This is a dangerous tactic, as the Democrats are in possession of the video tape of President Nixon's "last press conference" in California.

Everything suggests that Muskie is the front runner but the polls that show him the choice of more people than Nixon are inconclusive; the primaries, the conventions, the campaign must intervene before voters privately make a real choice, a far different thing from stating an abstract preference 18 months ahead of time.

Muskie has two major problems, not counting his temper. One is to carry most of the 23 state primaries—a tall order. The other is to win substantial support in the old anti-war factions of 1968 without alienating the Johnson-Humphrey forces of that year, and vice versa. This is an even taller order. Polls or no polls, the jury is out.

Better Organized

McGovern: The South Dakota senator already is better organized, with more experienced supporters, than any other candidate or potential candidate, owing to his inheritance of the anti-war factions of 1968. This means that he is considerably stronger than is generally understood, despite the cliché view that he lacks personality.

McGovern's first problem is the same as Muskie's—to win heavily in the primaries. His second is that there appears to be no way he can get much support from the Johnson-Humphrey supporters of 1968, particularly in the South. But will the announced Democratic party reforms in fact result in greatly increased convention strength for blacks, young people and women? If so, McGovern ought to be a substantial beneficiary, if he's still around by then.

Jackson: Setting himself against the anti-war trend of the party, Jackson of Washington is off by himself on the right of the spectrum. That appears at this distance to be an unlikely position from which to win the Democratic nomination in 1972 but the senator's presence in the race gives hawks, cold warriors and big-bag defense men a substantial candidate against whom to rally. With such a candidate, they probably can exercise considerable influence on the platform and the ticket.

If Jackson, as now appears likely, enters some state primaries, would his candidacy split up potential Muskie votes, or would it benefit the Maine senator by putting him in the center, between McGovern and Jackson? The tea leaves do not say.

Baugh: At his tender age and with his substantial backing around laos, what's to lose? Indefatigable, attractive and Midwestern, the senator from Indiana could 'A' grade off the vice-presidency.

greatest attractions are his fresh face (among Democrats) and his non-partisan independence. With such assets, he could be an attractive spokesman for urban interests and a formidable vote-getter—but will he be able to maintain that independent new look when and if he becomes just one more Democrat among a half-dozen scrambling for the brass ring in 23 primaries?

Humphrey: As a former vice-president and presidential nominee, he is the only potential candidate with a valid reason for remaining aloof from that lethal run of state primaries. And if the other candidates take turns defeating each other in those party hives, as may well happen, don't bet the Democratic convention won't turn again—if only by default—to HEHL the man who missed by a hair in troubled 1968.

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A Watch on the Potomac

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON.—President-watching is always Washington's most popular spectator sport. Given the inadequacies of its Redskins and Senators this is understandable. These teams are normally so bad that they inspire more sympathy than anger and therefore seldom are booed even at their worst. A President is constantly booed even at his best. No recent President has escaped the treatment—not Truman, not Eisenhower, not Kennedy, not Johnson and, most especially, not Nixon. Indeed, Nixon is perhaps the most booed of all. In a way, the intensity of his detractors is a tribute to him.

Absorbing as President-watching is, its aficionados are not as numerous as, say, basketball fans. Some small degree of expertise, or professed expertise, is required. Many of the watchers are professional—correspondents for various media, politicians, lobbyists and other hangers-on. Others are amateur drawing-room and cocktail-circuit goosips.

The approved fashion for a President-watcher in good standing is basic black cynicism. He is permitted to find traces of good in Presidents but no more than traces. Thus, in the watcher's book Truman was a stunk but no depth of understanding. Eisenhower was well-intentioned but fuzzy; Kennedy had dazzling style but he couldn't dazzle Congress; Johnson had power and savvy but he was a wheeler-dealer. For one reason or another—background, advisers or unfortunate personality traits—Presidents must be regarded as bad mistakes by sophisticated Washingtonians.

In Nixon, even a trace of good is seldom conceded. The assumption underlying most of what is said and written about him by anybody who is anybody is that he thinks of nothing except the 1972 election, does nothing except what he believes will further his chances for re-election and thinks that he does from motives always suspect, if not downright base. Depending upon who is doing the assessing, he is said to be timid, too reckless, too rigid, too vacillating or too something else.

The Sob Sisters

The few pundits who occasionally find praiseworthy attributes in him are promptly pounced upon by sob sisters of both sexes, who seem to be proliferating. One might expect his domestic initiatives in the direction of guaranteed annual income for the needy, revenue sharing, Keynesian economic stimulation, ecological purification and the like to commend themselves to the liberals. But if they do, the liberals are remarkably discreet about their approval. Conversely, one would expect conservatives, Mr. Nixon's natural constituency, to disapprove. But they are being surprisingly tolerant or fatalistic about his pragmatic leftward

History's Perspective

What is most curious about the President-watcher's record over the years is their refusal to understand what they see. It is already apparent, as the process of reassessment goes on, that Truman and Eisenhower were underrated while in office and that Kennedy was somewhat overrated. Johnson's time will come and eventually so will Nixon. What history will say about Nixon nobody can forecast at this point. But one thing is certain: it won't be what the contemporary watchers are saying.

True, Mr. Nixon is a pre-Industrial Revolution politician who probably thinks a good deal about his chances for re-election and the measures that will improve or harm them. Almost all first-term Presidents do. True, too, he is not likable in the avuncular way Eisenhower was or in the dashing way public relations is less than acute. In all this the current judgment of him is correct. It is easy, if one likes what he is doing now, to remember what he did to Helen Gahagan Douglas. It is equally easy to conclude that time and struggle, defeat and triumph, have not changed him.

What is not recognized is that, much as they differ in superficial ways, Nixon is essentially more like Truman than like any other recent President. He has the courage to take chances. He is not hypersensitive to criticism. He has approached his problem in Vietnam as Truman approached his in Korea. He was not so solicitous of his own political future that he ducked the hard decisions required to order the Cambodian incursion and to approve the Laotian incursion, believing, as he did, that both would help him realize his ambition to get Americans out of Vietnam, and knowing, as he did, that both would be at least temporarily unpopular. He has faced up to the Vietnam as Truman approached his in Korea. 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American Designs New Life for Age-Old Moroccan Craft

By Betty Werther

ABAT, Morocco. — Everyone here is agreed. Something very exciting was taking place in Morocco. The event was a show called "Taple Mural" presenting the work of Moroccan rug designers. The show was held in the Moroccan workshop of the American Center for Advanced Design in New York, among others.

She was invited by the Moroccan government last June to help revitalize the country's traditional rug industry.

Planners in a country like Morocco, where a traditional craft industry forms a vital sector of the national economy, have realized in recent years that if they broadened their European and North American markets, they would have to modernize at least part of that industry.

The job has not been easy, especially where rugs and carpets are concerned. Handwoven by 60,000 artisans (mechanically made versions are prohibited by law), Moroccan carpets are steeped in religious and social tradition. For the nomadic Arabs, they comprised the most important and sometimes only furnishing in the tent. They were a symbol of status and hospitality and each family or tribe had its own techniques and designs. Today production is still closely controlled and classified according to century-old criteria.

That an American woman working in such a traditional sector and receive such warm official approval for her work is unusual, but Sheila Hicks, dark and beautiful in a blue velvet kaftan,



Sheila Hicks with Moroccan weaver.

seemed perfectly fitted for the role.

"There have been attempts to modernize our rugs before in order to broaden our international market," said Mohammed Alouadi, director of the National Crafts Council, "but this is the first time one has been successful. Sheila Hicks has created something entirely new but at the same time something miraculously Moroccan in concept." In the past year, Miss Hicks has flown 20 times to Morocco from Paris, where she lives.

"The nonchalant, relaxed attitude of the people fits my temperament perfectly," she said. "The workshops swarm like bees. Mothers bring their small children, sometimes sit and weave

with babies bundled to their backs like paposes. The chatter is ear splitting. I love it."

Improvising

"What I have done," she said, "is to continue traditional techniques using basic wool, then improvise with new motifs and imagery."

The 31 rugs exhibited against the stark, dry sand-red walls of Bab Rouah are built around a single motif—that of the Moroccan door or gateway, pointed, rounded or curved in on the sides. They are "sculpted" in different depths of several shades of natural wool or in vibrant colors.

This is not the first time Miss Hicks has left her Paris atelier to investigate or stimulate local creation. She also works with handloom factories in India and, in 1965, set up a village for artisans in Chile for 25 families menaced with famine after a severe drought. Called Taller Artesanal Huagen, the village produces contemporary textiles and tapestries which are now exhibited and sold in design centers throughout the world.

London Nightlife

Sacha Distel a Hit in Bilingual Show

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON—Sacha Distel, star of Parisian music halls and French television and whose records are best sellers, has set forth to conquer new worlds.

His nightly one-man show in the Savoy Hotel's dining room is drawing the town and an enthusiastic press. "Taxi drivers know me," he reports. "That's the most reassuring sign anywhere."

He was greeted with rapture by the crowd at the British Film Academy award ceremonies last week when he sang "Rain Drops Are Falling on My Head," which was voted the best original movie music of 1970, and guest appearances on BBC-TV have made him available to a public anxious to see more of him. He plans a concert tour of other English cities soon.

For his new audience he has devised a new program, almost all of it in English. "I include a song or two in my native language because otherwise it might be believed that I don't speak French," he said.

Clad in a violet velvet dinner jacket that matches his eyes and flashing a broad smile, he circulates about the Savoy ballroom floor with ease and grace, recruiting admirers. He offers a medley of jaunty melodies—"It Can Happen to You," "Fall in Love Today" and the aforementioned "Raindrops" (which he has made an outstanding hit in France) and some romantic ballads—the latter sung in English and French. Ronny Taylor has written a witty specialty piece for him, "London Is a Mystery to Me," in which he ponders the puzzles of the British capital to a Frenchman. Do bird cages walk and pubs crawl? Isn't Cheapside where the money is? Who is Albert Hall? Are Cold Stream Guards cold? Londoners



French singer Sacha Distel now appearing in London.

are delighted with these questions.

Distel is a member of a theatrical family. His uncle, Ray Ventura, is a well-known band leader who has turned into character actor in films. When the nephew decided to become an entertainer, Ventura advised him to go to America to study show business. Thus, Distel spent two years in the United States, working in the offices of a music publisher and perfecting his English, which he speaks with a slight American accent and Gallic undertones.

He began singing his own compositions in Paris nightclubs and was in the news as an escort of Brigitte Bardot. Now he is married to a non-theatrical beauty and the father of two children.

With his looks and versatility the movies seem his destiny. He played an amusing bit in the screen version of Marceau's comedy "La Bonne Soupe," and recently created something of a cinematic splash in "Le Voyou," into which a section of his Olympia show was written.

"I'd like to do a film in England," he said. "They seem to like me here and it would be a fresh start."

London night life is lively. This list of its haunts may serve as a useful guide.

Savoy—Last orders in the restaurant at 11:30 p.m., light meals until 1 a.m. French cuisine, spacious and opulent surroundings, good service, extensive and well-chosen wine list. Cabaret show—with Sacha Distel as its star—at 11:30 every night, except Sundays.

Annabels (in Berkeley Square)—The most sophisticated nightclub in London, with the most impressive clientele and the best food. For members and guests only; membership costs 25 guineas.

Aretusa Club (107 Kings Road, SW 3)—Fashionable Chelsea rendezvous of the New Aristocracy. Cool, Mediterranean decor.

Bag o' Nails (9 Kingly St., W1)—Small, dark and very loud. Mixed, lively clientele. Pulsating atmosphere.

Garrison Room (8 Hamilton Place, W1)—Smart, sophisticated discotheque.

Living Room (Playboy Club, Park Lane, W1)—Dark, titillating, clubby atmosphere, with cosmopolitan clientele.

Tramp (40 Jermyn St., W1)—Brightest star in the discotheque galaxy—famous names, noisy, varied music, good, simple food such as hamburgers and salad.

Saddle Room (7 Hamilton Place, W1)—Discotheque for all ages, with attractive, horse decor. Helen Cordet is the moving spirit.

Speakeasy (48 Margaret St., W1)—Home of the hard core of pop business. Dark, smart, lively. La Valbonne (62 Kingly St., W1)—Old-fashioned nightclub concept, modernized on lavish scale. Discotheque, ten-piece band, restaurant, plunge pool.

Tiberio (22 Queen St., W1)—Last orders very late, closes at 3 a.m. and on Sundays. Very expensive, high quality Italian cooking—traditional and specialty dishes served with considerable style in comfortable and chic surroundings.

Barracuda (1-D Baker St., W1)—Last orders 1:30 a.m. Beautiful green-blue groto designed by Apollonia. Dancing to a small, jolly Italian band. Delicious international cuisine with strong Italian bias.

Sloop John D (Chelsea Reach)—Floating nightclub on a barge on the Thames. Reached by boat from Cadogan Pier. Nice food, good wine. Dinner for two costs £10. Open every evening and for lunch Saturdays and Sundays. Memberships £21 a year.

More special are the following:

Marquee (Pop) (80 Wardour St.)—Hot, stuffy and crowded. The mecca of pop. Live Groups.

Raymond Revuebar (Walker Court, Brewer St., W1)—Well-run spectacular striptease revue, twice nightly.

Ronnie Scott's (Temple of Jazz) (147 Frith St., W1). International jazz stars. Listening—no dancing.

German Ballet: The New 'Carmen'

By David Stevens

WOLFGANG—John Cranko has made Stuttgart one of the world's ballet capitals. In the past decade, largely through his original and imaginative treatment of familiar material, so it may be hardly a surprise that the Stuttgart premiere of his version of "Carmen" should attract such widespread attention.

"Carmen" is one of those subjects that, while seeming to be universal, is nevertheless bound to one definitive conception—in this case, Bizet's opera hangs heavy over the choreographer's head.

Joland Pettit, for his own company, and Alberto Alonso, for the Stuttgart National Ballet, and the Stuttgart Ballet, were limited in their freedom to a certain amount of changes to Bizet's original. Cranko has made a serious effort to bypass the opera, or rather to use him for his own purposes—in the first place by going back to Mérimée's story for some scenes and details of characterization, and secondly by commissioning a score from the German composer of decidedly 19th-century persuasion.

Even Fortner found it impossible to turn his back on Bizet. Instead, with the help of his friend Friedrich Schlegel, he produced a "Bisect-Collage"—taking the melodies and rhythms of Bizet (not from the opera, but from "Arlésienne" and the Symphony in C) and feeding them through his own personal computer (or

mesgrinder) to achieve some highly original effects.

Sometimes, the result is to heighten an effect already familiar from the opera. Elsewhere it distorts or lampoons the operatic references for ironic emphasis. Thus, the percussive elaboration of Escamillo's aria, combined with Richard Cragun's virtuoso dancing, raises the bullfighter's hollow vanity to the nth degree, and Micaëla is rudely put in her insignificant place by the town-band braying of the brass in her aria.

The central scene, and the most effective, refers to the opera neither in its action nor its music. It is a seduction pas-de-deux—splendidly realized by Marcia Haydée in the title role and Egon Madsen as Don José—that ends the first act of the 90-minute-long ballet. Cranko's special vocabulary made its strongest appearance here.

On the whole, however, the predominance of character and mime movement, and the luridness and flamboyance of much of the action, keeps this "Carmen" on a level that does not bear comparison with Cranko's best ballets, such as his Prokofiev "Romeo and Juliet." Miss Haydée has a more subtle Carmen in her than the hip-swinging, cigarette-smoking social climber usually on view here. It was the character of José that profited most from balletic treatment—Madsen was a credible Basque country bumpkin, descending progressively into derangement as he gets in over his head, something most tenors have difficulty putting over.

Jacques Dupont's Spain, realized mostly in flats and backdrops, was a gray and brutal one, illuminated only by isolated flashes of color and, less convincingly, by a rather garish bulling in the distance of the final scene.

Ashley Lawrence was the sympathetic, conductor, of Portner's treatment of Bizet, giving the dancers the strongest possible rhythmic platform for their strenuous duties.

Music: A Gypsy's Guitar

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, March 9.—Manitas de Plata was back in town last night, delighting a packed Royal Albert Hall with what has become, since his first appearance here in 1967, a familiar and highly profitable ritual.

He is billed as "the greatest gypsy guitarist," and that he may well be. He is the most striking, certainly, and the most original since Django Reinhardt. The qualifying adjective is essential. He is a gypsy—from the Camargue—and he plays like a gypsy. There are more beguiling styles, and more beguiling players. One thinks of Segovia, or of Tal Farlow, or of late Wes Montgomery, who worked close to the lines, and of B.B. King, who works out of the blues.

There are more beguiling guitarists even in flamenco, which is De Plata's idiom; but it is hard to think of a stronger player, or of a more effective, more compulsive showman. The acoustical guitar, as opposed to the electric guitar, produces a small sound, even when amplified, and the Albert Hall is an enormous auditorium, seating something on the order of 6,000. But De Plata takes it over as a matador takes over a bullring.

There is, indeed, something matador-like about the whole performance, with De Plata's backing group, Los Ballaridos, serving as the cuadrilla. He is lithe, and almost feline in his movements, with shoulder-length hair emphasizing an almost feminine grace.

The metaphor of the bullring is encouraged by the aggressiveness of his playing—and by its variety. He can strum up a storm that takes one's mind from tauromachy to Buddy Rich, then shift to brightly embroidered single note patterns whose figuration sometimes seem closer to India than to Spain.

He approaches each solo as a challenge; and, having accepted the challenge and survived any won, he bows slowly and deeply, then does a full bow of the stage, arms held high, palms upward, acknowledging the applause of those seated behind him and around him. It is, like the corrida, an emotional performance, hardly distinguished by refinement, but rescued from vulgarity, for the sympathetically disposed, by the seriousness of purpose, the virtuosity of the accomplishment—and the dignity of ritual.

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between your postcards, a drink, or the reservations desk. In fact you can make it from pavement to plane in about fifty strides.

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Arts Agenda

The 70th birthday of Walter Schirmer, intendant of the Stuttgart State Theater in Stuttgart, will be celebrated from March 10 through 12, principally with a series of gala performances of the Opera. It begins with the first performance of a new production of Lehár's "The Merry Widow" (postponed from earlier seasons) staged by choreographer John Cranko, conducted by Josef Dlinwald and with Dietrich Lohndorf, Ruth-Margarete Schuchard-Wolter and Ion Ion in the principal roles. High points include "Der Rosenkavalier" with Sena Jurinac on March 11, "Die Walküre" on March 21 with Catarina Ligendza, Leonie Lieber, Grace Hoffman, Wolfgang Windgassen, Thomas Stewart and Otto von Rohlf in the cast and Ferdinand Leitner, conductor, and Margot Fonteyn in the rank of "Poème de l'Extase" on March 22. On March 14, members of the State Theater will give readings from Schirmer's own work at a matinee, and on March 15 in the Liederhalle, the State Orchestra will give a special concert with Vaclav Neumann, Josef Dlinwald and Lovro von Matacic conducting works by Smetana, Liszt and Bruckner.

The Ensemble Instrumental de France is holding down the 6:30-7:30 p.m. (one-hour concert without intermission) at the Paris Théâtre de la Ville through March 13, to be followed by the harpist Lily Laskine with Jean Parrenin, Quartet (March 15-20), the International Guitar Week (March 22-27) and the Ballet-Théâtre Contemporain (March 30-April 17).

Under the title "Théâtre et cinéma," the Théâtre National populaire in Paris is presenting a series of films based on great plays, ranging from Shakespeare's "Albee," from March 12 through 14. All performances begin at 8:30 p.m. and are in the original language with French subtitles. All 9 films, previously issued separately, except for Akira Kurosawa's "The Idiot" on March 25.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock names, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for '1917-19 Stocks' and '1918-19 Stocks'.

Table of international stock exchange trading data, including columns for stock names, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for '1917-19 Stocks' and '1918-19 Stocks'.

ESIT MANAGEMENT AG. Zurich, Switzerland. Providing trust accounts in Switzerland.

European Gold Markets. March 9, 1921. Table showing gold market prices in London, Paris, and other locations.

Foreign Stock Indexes. Table showing stock index values for various countries including Amsterdam, London, and Zurich.

Market Summary. March 9, 1921. Summary of market activity and price movements.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS. Advertisement for various international investment funds, listing names and details.

One Dollar. Advertisement for a financial service or fund, highlighting a one-dollar investment.

Most Active - American. Advertisement for American stock market activity, listing various stocks and their performance.

Standard & Poor's. Advertisement for Standard & Poor's stock market data and services.

BEAR STEARNS. Advertisement for Bear Stearns & Co., providing information on their services and contact details.

BANK WIDEMANN & CO. AG. Advertisement for Bank Widemann & Co. AG, a Swiss financial institution.

SWISS FINANCE COMPANY. Advertisement for Swiss Finance Company, offering various financial services.

65 DAYS STRADDLES. Advertisement for 65 Days Straddles, a financial strategy or product.

السؤال الثاني

Vesco Said to Plan IOS Breakup

Plant Outlays In U.S. Seen 4.3% Up in '70

Capital Spending

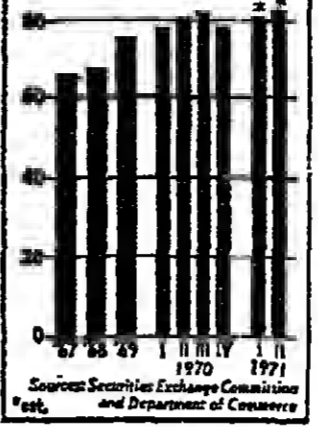
Dow Passes 900, Then Retreats

By William Ellington... Vesco, newly appointed chairman of Investors Overseas Services, intends to break the mutual-fund complex...

Insiders Outline Radical Changes... Vesco is invited to take an equity participation, possibly a controlling one, in the regrouped company.

Still Interested in Gramco... LONDON, March 9 (AP-DJ).—Informal sources here said today that Mr. Vesco is still interested in Gramco Management Ltd.

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP-DJ).—U.S. businessmen here expanded their plans for capital spending this year but still are scheduling the smallest increase since 1968.



Source: Securities Industry Association and Department of Commerce

NEW YORK, March 9.—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed at slightly below the 900-point level on the Dow Jones industrial average, losing small gains made earlier in the session which had carried it past that mark.

Gain for Day Is .48 on Key Index... The company told security analysts today that 1970 sales would be about \$120 million versus \$78 million in 1969.

trading. The index gained .03 to 25.88. New York Times A's lost 1 1/4 to 24 3/4. The company told employees that declining revenues and increasing costs could mean some layoffs.

ax Increase Set on Oil by Venezuela

Japan's Textile Offer Opposed in East, West

Senate Unit Puts Deficit at \$17.6 Billion

House Gets Plan to Reduce Economic Power of Banks

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—President Richard Nixon's order to raise taxes on foreign oil products of about half a billion dollars a year, effective March 18, brought about the increase by unilaterally changing an artificial price per barrel on which taxes are calculated.

SEOUL, March 9 (NYT).—South Korean officials privately rejected today Japan's offer to South Korea and other textile exporting countries to join in imposing voluntary restraints on textile exports to the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP-DJ).—The Nixon administration is unhappy with the way Japan has proposed a voluntary curb on textile sales here, White House press Secretary Ron Ziegler indicated today.

WASHINGTON, March 8 (NYT).—Chairman Wright Patman, D. Texas, said eight other members of the House Banking Committee introduced legislation yesterday aimed at reducing the economic power of banks and other financial institutions.

which was attributed in part to the General Motors strike. Treasury Secretary John Connally said that the regular sale of the capital outlays survey would "very good," continued to sound more optimistic.

Telex, which was the third most active issue, rose 5 8 to 19 3 8 on volume of 345,000 shares. Kenney Fried Chicken, which was sixth most active, closed at 21 7/8, up 1 7/8, on volume of 170,300 shares.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., the world's largest merchandising organization, reported record profits and sales yesterday for the year ended Jan. 31.

Siemens Forecasts Sales Gain

U.S. Construction Contracting

Penn Central's Cash Outlook

Sohio Sets \$178 Million for Outlays

BERLIN, March 9 (AP)—Siemens AG, the German electrical and electronics group, expects sales to increase to between 14 billion and 14.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$3.8 billion) in the year ending Sept. 30, according to Gerd Tacke, chief executive officer.

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP-DJ).—U.S. construction contracting for 1971 is expected to peak at slightly more than \$75 billion, according to McGraw-Hill Information Systems estimates.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9 (AP-DJ).—The Penn Central railroad will have enough cash to continue operating for at least six more months, trustees of the bankrupt railroad told a House Commerce subcommittee.

Standard Oil Co. of Ohio will invest an estimated \$178 million in capital programs this year, compared to \$143 million in 1970, officials said in the annual report.

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—U.S. purchasing executives say business improved again in February, the second consecutive month of gains.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

LIBYAN RESOLUTION AWAITED... BEIRUT, Libya, March 9 (AP)—Western companies here are waiting for the Libyan government's decision on a substantial increase in tax and royalty payments.

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP-DJ).—U.S. purchasing executives say business improved again in February, the second consecutive month of gains.

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Capital Increase Set by BMW for June 30

U.S. Shopping Center

DIAMONDS

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How to start benefiting from investment management with as little as \$5,000

MUNICH, March 9 (AP-DJ).—German carmaker BMW is raising its share capital 50 million Deutsche marks (\$13.7 million) to 250 million DM on June 30, a company spokesman said today.

Prime location and AAA tenants, long-term leases. Guaranteed return 13.5% increasing each year.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued from page 6' and 'New York Stock Exchange Trading'.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto stock prices for March 9, 1971, listing various Canadian stocks and their market values.

Mutual Funds

Table of mutual fund closing prices for March 9, 1971, listing various investment funds and their performance.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table of international bond prices traded in Europe, listing various government and corporate bonds from different countries.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table of U.S. commodity prices for March 9, 1971, listing prices for various agricultural and industrial commodities.

Tokyo Exchange

Table of Tokyo exchange rates for March 9, 1971, listing exchange rates for various currencies.

Table of additional stock prices, including high and low values for various securities.

Table of additional mutual fund information, including fund names and their respective values.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table of U.S. commodity prices, including prices for various goods and services.

Tokyo Exchange

Table of Tokyo exchange rates, listing rates for different currencies.

Advertisement for 'Receive 3 months of Value Line for \$25', featuring a coupon and promotional text.

Advertisement for 'First Resources Company', providing contact information and services.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom center of the page.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Main table of American stock exchange trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for various market indices and international market data.

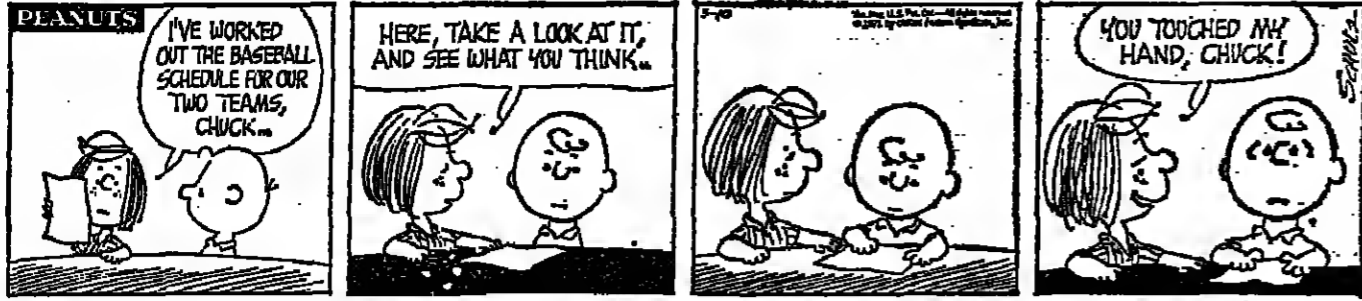
European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices to local currencies)

Table of European market closing prices for various cities including Amsterdam, Brussels, London, and Zurich.

Advertisement for Banco Espírito Santo e Comercial de Lisboa, featuring a sailboat and the slogan 'Sailing to a safe investment'. Includes text about banking facilities and contact information.

PEANUTS



B.C.



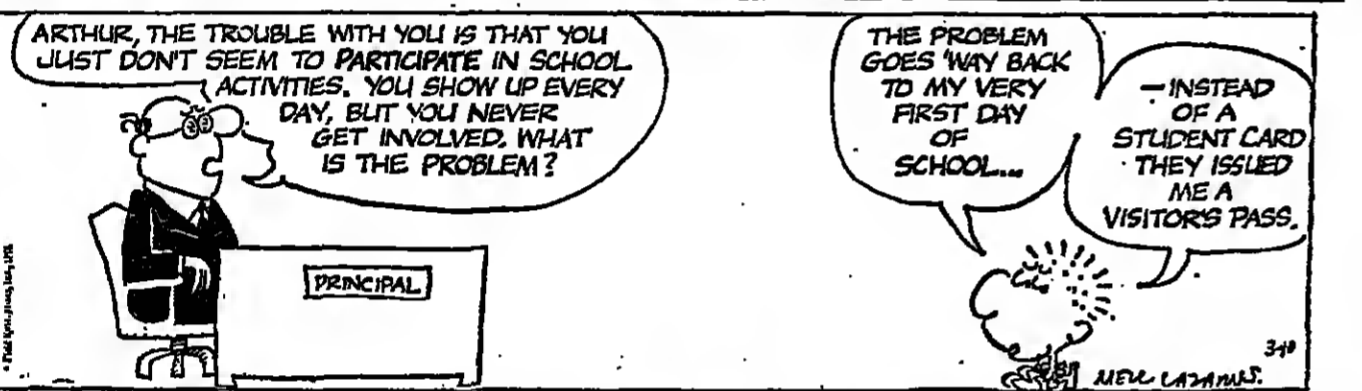
L.I.L. ABNER



BEEBLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The retirement of Esley Blackwood last month from the American Contract Bridge League marks the end of a highly successful three-year tenure as top executive of the national organization.

Blackwood's earlier approach to bridge captaincy is much better known. The convention he invented in the thirties, in which one player becomes "captain" in a slam auction and asks about the aces and kings in his partner's hand, is the most widely used device in the bridge world.

Blackwood's partner neglected a chance to use Blackwood on the diagramed deal, which was played in a regional championship. East opened with a pre-emptive bid of three spades, and South bid four hearts. As this was a vulnerable bid at the level of four, he clearly showed a strong hand.

North was impressed by his good controls and fine heart fit and raised to six. He could have bid four no-trump en route, but the chance that the partnership was missing two aces was admittedly very slight.

After an unexpected diamond lead from West, Blackwood found the way to make the slam on the acceptable assumption that West, rather than East, held the club queen. He won the first trick with the diamond ace and drew trumps in two rounds ending in dummy. He discarded two diamonds on the ace and king of spades and ruffed a spade.

The ace-king of clubs were cashed, which would have dropped the queen if East had held that card. When nothing significant happened, the club jack

NORTH
A A K 4
Q J 8 5 3
A J 7 2
A 7

WEST
A 8 6 2
Q 4 2
Q 3
K Q 8 6 5 3 2 A 10 4

EAST (D)
Q J 10 9 7 5 3
K 6
K Q 6
A 10 4

SOUTH
A K Q 10 7
Q 10 8 5 4
A K J
A K J

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

East South West North
3 A 4 Pass 6 W
Pass Pass Pass
West led the diamond three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle grid with letters.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"HE DON'T WANT NOTHIN'... HE WAS SUPPOSED TO RING IT AND RUN!"

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Jumble puzzle with words: AKNEW, MAALL, YOUGLE, HINGAC. Includes a cartoon of a man with a speech bubble.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon. THAT IT'S

BOOKS

VANDENBERG

By Oliver Lange, Stein and Day, 332 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

As a narrative exercise, "Vandenberg" is a smooth, seamless, accelerating toboggan slide from start to finish. It is so carefully contrived and so cleverly paced that no reader will want to put it down before that last page. And that is true even though the book relies on tried and true formulas. Oliver Lange (a pseudonym, says the dust jacket) is a sometime writer for The New Yorker who has left the asphalt precincts of Gotham for the badland simplicities of the Southwest. He has also, unconsciously, moved a little closer to Hollywood. His book features a loner who finally joins others in striking a blow against despotism; an imprisoned man who breaks out of prison to return to wreck it; an all-American male who loves (and leaves) women in his fashion. And it is a book that spends a lot of time bemoaning the loss of those classic virtues that made this country great. Mr. Lange doesn't mind a used tie, if it works. On one level, Vandenberg resembles a Hemingway hero; he shows grace under pressure, faces death as part of living and erects his own moral scale by which to measure himself. On another level, he's just a Western cowboy. Vandenberg is supposed to be a painter. But he is closer to Matt Dillon than Toulouse-Lautrec.

Vandenberg is not quite original, but certainly effective. And he needs to be in the situation his creator has thrust upon him. The time is shortly after the Russian, by a lightning coup, have taken Washington and by degrees the rest of the nation. No one is quite sure what happened, but there is the Russian military government running things with a minimum of fuss and a maximum of efficiency. There is some griping on the part of the Americans, but it is not ideological. People mind because they can't buy and sell as they did, because taxes have gone up, because of the endless red tape involved in getting anything done. But they don't gripe because they think differently.

Vandenberg does, but he lives on a barely livable ranch, with a retarded son, and keeps very much to himself. He is not happy, but under the circumstances he is content. His quirky independence irritates the Russians. They can't quite fit him into a recognizable pattern, and almost before he knows it, Vandenberg is arrested and fed into the system of Russian military justice. He ends in a showcase prison. The prisoners are not criminals as we understand the term. They are spiritual malcontents, men who, given the chance, might very likely throw sand into the machinery of government. Everyone in the prison is guilty

Mr. Lask is a book critic for The New York Times

CROSSWORD - By Will We

- CROSS: 1 Four-bagger, 6 Handy Latin abbr., 10 First name of Mrs. F.D.R., 14 Maine town, 15 S. A. bird, 16 Biblical kingdom, 17 Biblical victim of hanging, 18 Headland, 19 Cove, 20 Unusual fellow, 21 Legacies, in old days, 23 Fictional captain, 25 Gardner, 26 Loop travelers, 27 Matched group, 29 French dugout, 31 Nautical direction, 33 Reeds, 35 Tourist stop in India, 37 Antarctic sea, 41 Elusive quest of explorers, 44 Part of Saturn's rings, 45 Kind of joint, 46 Port of ancient Rome, 47 Part of a Scottish name. 49 - miss, 51 B. & O. and L. & N., 52 Controversial planet, 55 Underpinnings, 57 People of old Gaul, 59 Detailed report, 62 Soil: Prefix, 65 "Othello" role, 66 Former ruler, 67 Horatio, 68 Old-World duck, 69 Roof finials, 70 Blabbermouth, 71 Hindu weights, 72 English sand hill. 12 Variety of orange, 13 Chasin, 21 What trouble-makers raise Roman bronze, 22 Spar, 27 Living-room piece, 28 Black, 30 Shore bird, 32 Greek god, 34 Hindu grant, 35 Cable, 36 South Sea island boat, 39 Agitate, 40 Wild sheep of India, 42 Generally recognized, 43 Olden days, 48 Beverage, 50 Timetable abbr., 52 Type of chess, 53 Disgrace, 54 " - burn ing bright", 56 Quebec area, 58 Of apples, 60 Pulp, 61 Gaelic, 63 Dream, in Paris, 64 Wolfenbutel et al., 67 "Not a Stranger"

Crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1-73.

Handwritten signature: JPYI 10/30

Frazier Gains Decision As Ali Hits Deck in 15th

(Continued from Page 1)

through the ring microphone... Frazier continued to land hard punches to the no apparent effect but near the end of the round,

hand over Frazier's low left arm... Near the end of the round, Frazier landed a powerful left hook to Ali's jaw. Moments later, near a corner, another left hook bloodied Ali's nose. But after the round, one of Frazier's

Near the end of the fifth, Ali appeared to be tiring. His hands weren't as fast and Frazier continued to laugh in his face. When the bell ended the round, Frazier smiled again and playfully whacked Ali across the top of the head as they headed toward their respective corners.

The Official Scorecards of the Fight:

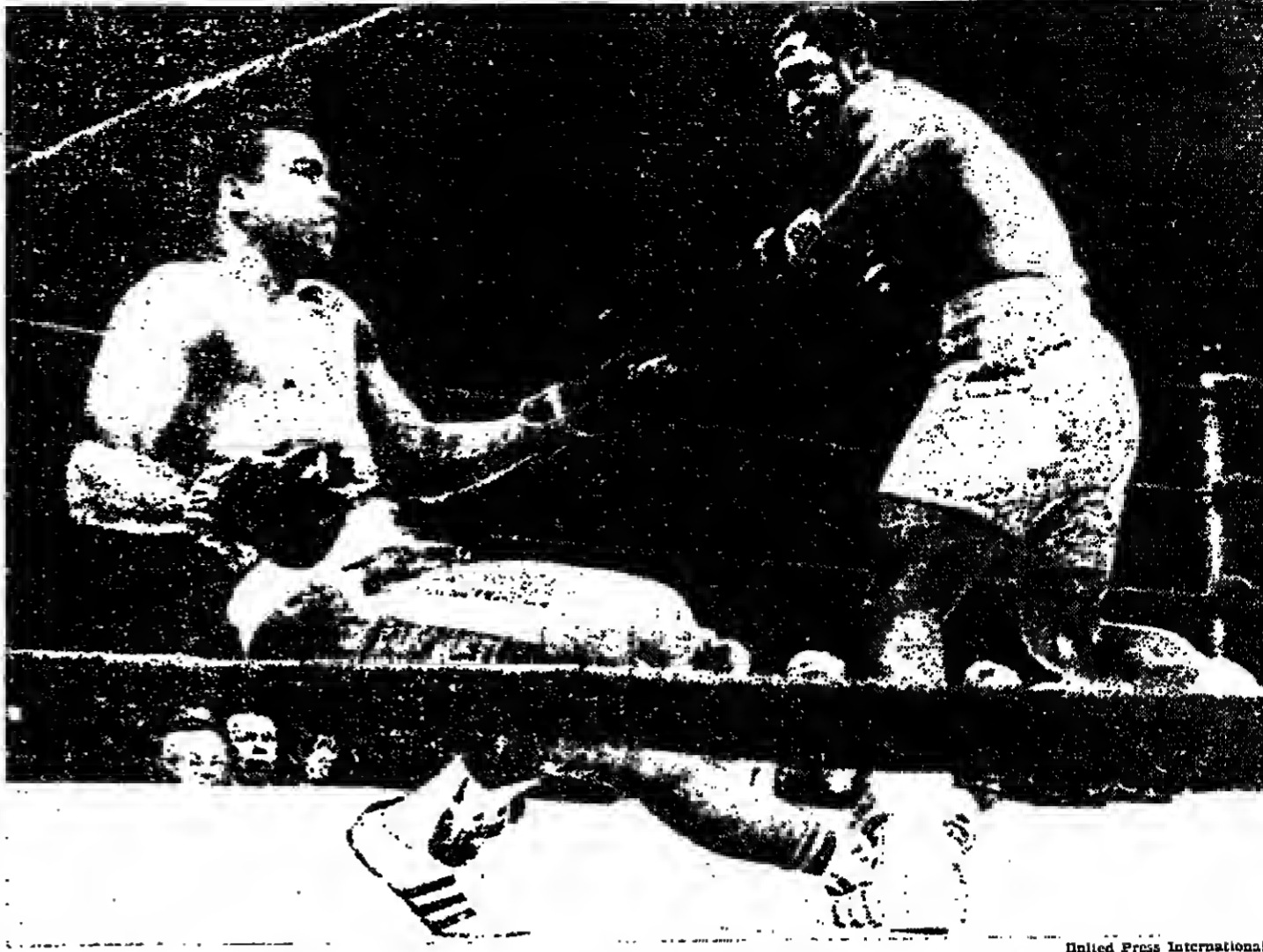
Referee Arthur Mercante (8-8-1)														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A	A	F	F	F	A	A	F	A	F	A	F	F	F	F
Judge Arthur Aldah (8-6)														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A	A	F	F	F	F	F	A	A	F	F	A	F	F	A
Judge Bill Reetz (11-4)														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
P	A	F	F	A	F	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	A	F

Several more times in the opening round, Frazier slammed his left hand into Ali's body and Ali responded with the same heat-making reaction. In the second round, the 215-pound Ali took a flat-footed blow on the nose and Frazier executed a jab to the 175-pound Ali's head. Instead of his usual halloo, Ali had turned his head and he was pounding out a message with combination jabs to a crowd of spectators.

he stunned Ali momentarily with a hammer-like left hook to the head. Ali didn't shake his head this time as he covered his ribs and head with both arms. When the bell rang, he was content to sit. In the fourth round, Frazier, the 6-to-5 betting favorite, renewed his assault with new vigor. But soon Ali, still flatfooted, jolted Frazier's head with his jab and often dropped a right

handers opened an ice bag above Frazier's right eye, swollen from Ali's jabs. To his shoulder-hunched, pigeon-toed style, Frazier resumed his attack in the fifth round. Suddenly, the usually taciturn Frazier strayed from character. Holding his hands low, he permitted Ali to punch him at will while smiling in defiance at their apparent ineffectiveness.

But despite a savage Frazier assault near the end of the round, Ali lingered on the ropes and shook his head in defiance again. The theatrics were almost as good as the tremendous tempo of a bout that somehow had not drawn any blood, except for Ali's slightly bloodied nose. Early in the sixth, Frazier plowed a left hook into Ali's midsection, the spearhead of his battle plan to "kill the body and the head will die," a longtime boxing philosophy. Ali no longer was as playful although he kept Frazier at bay occasionally by holding his left glove on his rival's head.



TAKING A SEAT—Muhammad Ali is about to hit the canvas, victim of a Joe Frazier left hook early in the 15th round.



HOOKED—Frazier has backed Ali into a corner and again lands with left hook.

Ali Can Take Punch—But Took Too Many

NEW YORK, March 9.—Early in the 15th round a left hook caught Muhammad Ali on the jaw and it was as though Joe Frazier had hit him with a baseball bat, Frank Howard noted. Several times earlier Ali had sagged toward the floor. This time he slammed it like a plank. He went down at full length, flat on his back.

He rocked back on his shoulder blades, both feet in the air, rocked forward to a sitting position, and pushed himself wearily, sadly, to his feet. He was up by the count of four but referee Arthur Mercante counted 10 for the mandatory eight seconds. He stepped aside and Joe came on, bloody mouth open in a grimace of savage joy.

Another hook smashed home, and Ali's hands flew up to his face as if to stifle a scream. When they came down, he had an advanced case of mumps. The comely features he describes with such affection—"I'm the prettiest, I'm the greatest"—were a gibbous bulloo, puffy and misshapen.

At the start of the ninth, Ali was more willing to trade punches. Suddenly blood appeared below Frazier's nose, either from a nostril or from a cut along the side. For the first time, Frazier's pace slowed. His legs were weaving instead of churning. Both his eyes were swollen now and suddenly Ali moved in for the kill, but Frazier fought him off.

On one point there was no show of doubt. Joe Frazier, whom they had called a pretender, was heavyweight champion of the world—the only champion of the only world we know. Though he was on his feet at the final bell, Ali took a licking in the ring and on all three official scorecards, his first defeat in 32 bouts going all the way back to the days when he answered to the name of Cassius Marcellus Clay.

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Ref Surprised That Bout Lasted Full Distance

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP).—The man closest to the action, who was surprised that it lasted so long after watching "some of the best punches I've ever seen."

Loser Thinks He Won

NEW YORK, March 9 (UPI).—A subdued Muhammad Ali lay on his hotel bed today and said, "I'm not going to cry."

Ref Surprised That Bout Lasted Full Distance

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP).—The man closest to the action, who was surprised that it lasted so long after watching "some of the best punches I've ever seen."

Champ's Manager Asks Him to Quit

NEW YORK, March 9.—If he follows the advice of his long-time adviser and manager, Yancy Durham, Joe Frazier will never fight again.

So Frazier went to the body. He worked. After the bout Frazier said, "He called me a lot of names. I wanted him to come to me after the fight and apologize. But he just mumbled something and turned to his corner."

At the start of the final round, Frazier floored Ali, sprawling into his back with a wild left hook. But Ali was up almost instantly and took the mandatory eight-count on his feet. Moments later, Frazier stood up Ali with another left but time was running out on him.

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TICKET: 26 Frs. TENTH: 3 Frs.

The Scoreboard
ABETONE, Italy, March 9 (AP).—The 1971 women's World Cup can be won tomorrow or Thursday by Austria's teen-age ace, Anne-Marie Proell.

Miss Proell Tries To Clinch Cup In Giant Slalom

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(with Buster Mathis). Chances are it will be weeks before the swart from television is counted up, for the match was shown on closed-circuit all over the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, and on network TV in 32 or so other countries.

It was the most hysterically ballooned promotion of all time, and not only because of the obscene financial figures. If these men had been fighting on a barge for \$500 a side, it would still have commanded extraordinary attention, for never before had a single ring held two heavyweights with valid claims to the world championship—Ali unrooked but still a champion because he had never been whipped for the title, Frazier his rightful successor because he had whipped everybody else—both, in fact, at the peak of youth and strength.

So great was the interest that a bad fight would have left the Sweet Science sick unto death. A performance that left any shadow of suspicion behind might have destroyed boxing. This one destroyed nothing but Muhammad Ali.

It didn't do a thing for Frazier's health either. It did, though, prove Joe just about as close to indestructible as a fist fighter can be. He walked into hundreds of clean, hard shots, flashing combinations that drilled home with jolting force and never for an instant did they halt his remorseless advance.

Unpointed as expected in the early rounds, he hurt his adversary in the sixth, batted him soft in the 11th, knocked him into a grotesque backward slide along the ropes in the 12th, and wrecked him in the 15th. Not many men could have survived the attack, but then not many athletes have Ali's armor of arrogance. Even in his deepest trouble, the loser pretended he wasn't losing, shaking his head to deny that a punch had hurt him, beckoning Frazier in to slug him again, trying by every trick of the theater to support the "sacred" he had outfitted just before the start to a closed-circuit microphone.

"I predict, first of all, that all the Frazier fans and boxing experts will be shocked at how easy I will beat Joe Frazier, who will lose the fight," said the "sacred" he had outfitted just before the start to a closed-circuit microphone.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS
CANADIAN desirous of improving French wishes post as governess in France, Elizabeth Hurst, 30 Brown, Fort Hope, Ontario, Canada. CHILD CARE/BAIT SITTING, live out part-time, reliable lady, English-French. Paris: 827-78-23.

Observer

Last of His Kind

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—There is only one 97-pound weakling left in America. Surprisingly, no one in the government seems to care. "I have talked to men on Secretary Laird's Pentagon staff about the danger of a 97-pound weakling gap," the last 97-pound weakling told me recently, "but they say there is already too much congressional complaining about stockpiles for them to risk starting a new program just now."



Baker

These are lonely times for the weakling. He knows now he is how Uncle Sam has felt. Or perhaps Chungking. He is not well read and does not know whether it was Uncle Sam or Chungking who was the last of the Mohicans. Now, as he walks streets that once swarmed with 97-pound weaklings, my friend sees only great, heavy-fleshed masses panting with the exertion of moving tons of excess poundage in and out of restaurants, reducing clinics, sweat boxes, no-calorie food shops.

Often a clump of these great, densely fleshed men stop in amazement upon seeing the 97-pound weakling on the street. "Fellow," said a typical stopped pedestrian recently while we were walking to a beautiful woman's apartment, "I love to push you in your scrawny little chest for old time's sake, but I haven't got the strength, with all this weight on me."

"You appear to be about 97 pounds overweight," my friend observed. "Yes," the stout chap said. "I have become a 291-pound weakling."

My friend pressed on. He is extremely accommodating to the horde of beautiful women who want to go to the beach with him. There, his absurdly skinny figure attracts the attention of dark, handsome, heavily muscled brutes who kick sand in his face and talk with a heavy, guttural, and beautiful woman's companions.

Naturally, women are clamoring to be taken by him to the beach. and he works as hard as his virtually nonexistent strength will permit to make life a little better for these beautiful creatures. In the summer, when the beach is a bit more comfortable than it is at this time of year, he has scooped as many as 17 beautiful women onto his back in a single day. Unfortunately, the pleasant temperament of late tends to fade during evenings. He has taken to drinking heavily, and he becomes morose and quarrelsome. He once telephoned a neighbor who was carrying 215 pounds on a 165-pound chassis and said, "You fat slob! If I ever catch you on the beach with a beautiful girl I'm going to kick sand in your jewels."

Enraged, the neighbor came to the weakling's house and tried to smash down the door by running at it, as he had seen John Wayne do in movies. After three futile charges, the fat oaf collapsed of exhaustion and required a large detachment of neighbors to carry him back to his house. These neighbors naturally sympathized with their exhausted colleague in excess weight, and there is still evil talk in the community about his friend.

In evenings of self-pity, the weakling hates the nation for ingratitude. "If it were not for me," he said recently, "nobody in America would know what a rib looks like without gravy and potatoes on it."

By daytime, however, his natural sweetness returns as he goes to Washington, being, even when beach engagements with beautiful women, to interest a bored government in preserving the 97-pound weakling. Sources extremely close to the President inform me that there is virtually no interest in such preservation at the White House. A man of great political eminence, known for his devotion to utterly brutal realism, confided, "Frankly, this country has made its decision. The future belongs to fat."

Soon, it appears, the 97-pound weakling will be gone with the Fulbright car. "And how will beautiful women then meet the arrogant and ill-bred brutes of their kind and their kindred?" he asked just the other day. It was a question to be pondered long into the night, but the answer was not forthcoming.



Martin Van Buren ...unrecorded.

The Art of Presidential Gift-Giving

Richard M. Nixon ...workmanship.

The Kennedys gave Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie a replica of a George Washington sword. They gave Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg a Webb-designed paperweight of American azurite mounted in gold with turquoise flowers. But the Johnsons were probably the most imaginative and personal in their gifts. When the late Australian Prime Minister Harold Holt was decorating his official residence, "The Lodge," Mr. Johnson gave him a piece of furniture appropriate for the new decor.

When Mrs. Johnson heard that the daughter of Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin enjoyed American history, she gave her a gold leaf rectangular mirror typical of early 19th-century craftsmanship. "Gift-giving was a special challenge with the Johnsons," said a former Johnson White House aide. "They went over backwards to come up with unusual things."

The period of expensive and creative gift-giving began in 1961. The Kennedys gave historical and cultural presents. They gave art books and reproductions from the Smithsonian Institution and the National Gallery of Art. They first introduced pieces by New York designer David Webb, many of which incorporated American gem stones inspired by the collection at the Smithsonian. They ordered many items from Tiffany with prices that ran from \$500 to \$2,000. The David Webb designs for the White House gift trade started at \$2,000 and often are valued at several times that amount.

The noose comes from a State Department special fund, which has a \$1,000 limit for a major gift or one presented to the head of state. For presents costing over the limit, such firms as Tiffany and Webb absorb the difference. They feel that the prestige achieved by supplying a presidential gift is worth the donation.

president of the Congo, was given a Webb 18-karat yellow gold date hook during his visit here last August. When the President traveled around the world in July, 1969, he gave every head of state gold Tiffany reproductions of early American urns in a classical style.

When the United States began attracting world attention with its space accomplishments, some gifts became space-oriented. Mr. Johnson started it by giving dignitaries photographs of their countries taken in flight. Mr. Nixon has embellished upon the idea by giving Acutron clocks, created by Bulova for space travel, and, following the moon landing of Apollo-11, sending to many countries a sample of lunar dust mounted upon a wood plaque.

In the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, the presentations were made between the President and his guest, usually upstairs at the White House before the state dinner. "The Nixons dispensed with this," Mr. Ruwe said, "to save the visitors from the embarrassment of having to ooh and aah over the presents." The exchange now takes place between the protocol officers of both countries in Blair House, the President's official guest residence.

Great care is exercised by the State Department to avoid any mishaps in the selection and handling of state gifts. Still, unfortunate things happen. Once, Tiffany's accidentally engraved a small silver box to the "president" of Singapore, instead of "the prime minister." The gift was never presented.

A former White House aide under the Kennedys told of another gift disaster. "In March of 1962, Mrs. Kennedy went on a goodwill trip to India. She took along framed, signed photographs as gifts. All of the frames were made of genuine cowhide. It wasn't until after she had arrived in India that someone suddenly remembered that the cow is extremely sacred there. The frames had to be rushed from the closest source—Italy—to serve as the gift from America."

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16th HENRI-MARTIN ...

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16th HENRI-MARTIN ...

REAL ESTATE WANTED

RESPONSIBLE FAMILY ...

COMMERCIAL PREMISES

RENT AN OFFICE MONTHLY ...

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AND SUBURBS ...

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PERSONNEL WANTED

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL PARTS ...

PERSONNEL WANTED

MINERVE ...

PERSONNEL WANTED

EXCELLENT BILINGUAL English-French ...

PERSONNEL WANTED

WE NEED 3 HONEST proven book ...

PERSONNEL WANTED

SECRETARY-ASSISTANT ...

PERSONNEL WANTED

AMERICAN MANUFACTURING ...

PERSONNEL WANTED

CHINESE CHEST OF DRAWERS ...

PERSONNEL WANTED

SECRETARY-ASSISTANT ...

PERSONNEL WANTED

AMERICAN MANUFACTURING ...

PERSONNEL WANTED

CHINESE CHEST OF DRAWERS ...

SITUATIONS WANTED

FOR FIRM OR PRIVATE PARTY ...

SITUATIONS WANTED

MINERVE ...

SITUATIONS WANTED

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